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112 acre farm in Starks, Maine, on stage route, handy to Norridgewock and Madison Bridge. Two barns, nice house and wood lot; fine orchard. Near school-house, churches, post office, and good neighborhood. Also 60 acre farm in Starks, with house and 12 acres adjoining. Two good barns, house not new. I will sell one or both. GARDNER CLEAVES, LEAF, Starks, Me. Somerset Co. 6t15

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# Maine Farmer.

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Whoever plants a seed beneath the soil
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He trusts in God.
Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know."

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VOL. LV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887. No. 18.


So early the *New England Homestead* gives notice that it "shall relentlessly expose abuse of this fraud wherever perpetrated," referring to the National grant for experiment stations. We promise good behavior down here in Maine, but of course not because we would not like to defraud the government, but because the *Homestead* is on the watch. 'Tis such a terror!

Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation from the trustees and alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to deliver an address on the 25th anniversary of the signing by President Lincoln of the bill establishing that institution and other agricultural colleges. The exercises will take place June 21, next.

Clover hay and cob meal, supplemented by corn fodder properly cured, make the best butter in the world, and these are all within the reach of the average farmer. Good butter cannot be made from ensilage. So said Edward Burnett in a lecture before Upton Grange the other day. All our farmers can raise clover hay and corn, and it will do no harm to study this problem carefully.

The first arrivals of Florida strawberries sell for fabulous prices in the large cities, being desired to adorn the tables at swell dinners. They sold in Chicago at $3.50 a quart, while in New York, Boston and Philadelphia much higher prices were paid. These first arrivals are very inferior in quality. We'll wait till the hot sunshine of early summer has developed the delicious flavors before we care to indulge.

Dr. Bailey examined several of the bulls Tuesday of last week, that were sold from the College farm prior to the appearance of disease in the herd, and over which he had raised such alarm by his testimony before the legislature, and found them sound and clean, as their owners have all the while known they were. The public has been fooled in this matter quite long enough, and are now ready to settle down to the conclusion that the whole thing was a scare.

The country's bone industry is an important one. The four feet of an ox will make a pint of neat's-foot oil. Not a bone of any animal is wasted. Many cattle's shinbones are shipped to England for the making of knife handles, where they bring $40 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth $80 per ton for cutting into tooth-brush handles. The fore leg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry, though sheep's legs are the staple parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, and the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry.

Already the hand of the new management of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, inaugurated less than a year ago, is making itself seen. Beside the regular class room lectures the faculty have arranged special lectures at various times upon different subjects. Prof. Tyler of Amherst College has given a series on evolution before the senior and junior classes. Mr. W. H. Bowker of the Bowker Fertiliser Co., gave his lecture "Homeopathy in Agriculture," before the students on the 10th of January. Arrangements have been made with prominent breeders to give a lecture on their specialties: these will be upon the different breeds of stock. Major Alvord has arranged for two interesting excursions with the seniors. On one they will visit Mr. W. H. Wilkinson's famous Brightside stock farm in Holyoke, and on the other will look over the cooperative milk association of Springfield.

Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin Experiment Station, says he believes "the general statement that it does not pay to cook food for hogs is correct. It may pay possibly with sows having litters of pigs, or hogs in very unnatural conditions; but if these latter are true, still it does not affect the general rule. Our experiments must be repeated again and again with all classes of food articles and pigs in all stages. Vegetables, (potatoes for example,) can hardly be fed without cooking, but here the cooking is essential to get the potato into edible condition. Many farmers think they cannot feed shorts, for example, dry, but must either wet or cook them. I would advise all such to try for a week or two feeding them dry mixed or not with other feed, giving plenty of water to drink in a separate trough or both in the same trough as that in which the feed was given." Thus does experimentation overthrow opinions which have no basis of fact to stand upon. In this State the practice of feeding meal in a raw state rather than cooked, is now general and with the full conviction that more profitable results are secured, all through the experiments at the State College which through a series of nine years proved the raw meal best.

This is what the *New England Homestead* has to say of the bill that was introduced into our legislature in the early part of the session for the repeal of the experiment station act. We are glad to be able to say that the bill found no favor with the committee on agriculture. It didn't happen to be a backwoodsman though who introduced it:

Some backwoodsman in the Maine legislature has introduced an act to abolish the experiment station, which was established in March, 1885. We hope that the farmers of Maine will rise up *en masse* against this proposition. We are surprised that it should be entertained for a moment. The station is hardly two years old, and to expect any intelligent results in that time is the height of foolishness. To complain of the narrowness of the station's line of work, or to its endeavor to increase its usefulness by inducing outside farmers to try experiments at the station, is to show a lamentable ignorance of the duties of such an institution. The station has been in existence just two years this week, and has been in actual operation a little more than one year. It has an annual appropriation of $5000, and yet, because it hasn't revolutionized Maine agriculture, some nincompoop wants it abolished. We trust there is no probability that such a bill will pass, especially since the enactment of the Hatch bill. Let Maine continue its appropriation, and let the money be expended in putting up suitable buildings and obtaining the necessary apparatus, and then with the Hatch bill income we may expect enough work to satisfy even the objectors to the present station. Its work in fertilizer inspection is of the best quality, and done with greater promptness than any similar station.

## Fertilizers and the Station.

As the season for farm work approaches, farmers are studying the fertilizer problems. However much attention may be given to the making and saving of farm manures, there will always be room for more and a call for more. This extra supply must come from commercial sources. With more experience in their use and a better knowledge of the methods which secure the best results, there is sure to come a larger demand. The fertilizer inspection which has been provided, and which has been so efficiently carried on at the station for two years past, has had a tendency to increase trade by establishing confidence in the quality of the goods sold. Our station has been accorded the credit of carrying on this work of inspection more promptly than any other station. We are glad to be able to say that this season it is better prepared than ever before for carrying on this work promptly. All preliminaries are on hand at the station, and an efficient force of chemists are ready to give undivided attention to this work as soon as samples can be taken. No samples of goods whatever are taken except where they are in the hands of selling agents, and offered for sale by them. Sampling, therefore, cannot be done till the goods are forwarded to the selling agents. Bulletins giving the results of analysis will be published as fast as the work goes on. Farmers will bear in mind the fact that circulars and statements giving the results of analyses in other States are not reliable here. They may be and probably are correct, but the goods sold in another State may not be the same quality as those of the same brand offered here. It is a fact that manufacturers compound fertilisers of different quality for different sections of the country, and it is getting to be pretty well established that extreme care is exercised in those States where stations examine and report upon the goods. There is little cause for suspicion of frauds or cheats in any of the well known brands which have for years been selling among us. The examinations for several years past have proved them of fairly uniform quality, and have left no chance for even a suspicion of cheat or fraud. The danger of cheat is with new makes which are thrown upon the market for a season, like the Common Sense Fertilizer of last year, and taken out as soon as their quality is shown by the station analysis. We would not by any means oppose the introduction of new brands, but would caution farmers against buying that of which they have no means of knowing the quality. This caution cannot be urged too strongly.

## Farmers' Institute, Winthrop, March 10.

As usual this winter the institutes held have been under very unfavorable circumstances. A severe snow storm here reduced the attendance, though the very attractive programme prepared by Mr. Gilbert was sufficient to call out a good audience. The ex-member of the Board, J. E. Brainerd of Winthrop, was called to preside by the present member, S. C. Watson of Oakland, who, without any formalities, introduced as the first speaker J. O. Winslow, Esq., the very successful manager of the St. Albans butter factory, speaking as follows: I have been running a creamery for several years on a somewhat different method from others. My creamery is a private enterprise, and that has its advantages. While recognizing the value of associated dairying I have been led to conduct this business myself. I believe there is an opportunity for an individual to take hold of this business and, managing it all himself, realize a comfortable income, and yet pay the farmers more than they now receive. There are exceptions, but in these, the managers are deeply interested in the work and hence give it their personal attention and supervision. There must be a large business done in order to make it profitable. Creameries have partially failed for want of business. The expense of running one making a thousand pounds a week is but slightly increased over another making two or three hundred. This is the chief point to be considered in starting. One hundred cows will not run one with profit, neither will two hundred. We must do a large business. The main item in the collection of cream. A large business then is necessary to success.

How can we accomplish this? Here is the great problem meeting us in all considerations of this question. It is the practical rock first met with is to find the farmers willing to assume the expense of a creamer before starting in the work. To avoid this I inaugurated a system very successful. I asked the farmers to buy of me three simple cans costing $3. They are of the same size of the Cooley cans, having ball and glass in side. My plan was to give the farmers a trial with these cans before starting, and in this way we have grown up our business, securing the patronage of almost every farmer. By this method we make the first cost to farmers very slight, while the cost of collecting is but a minor item. The fact that it is so economical to the farmers, as well as to myself in collecting, naturally induces almost all to supply their milk. In this way we are enabled to pay a better price for the same.

To carry forward the work it is necessary to practically test the cream from every farmer. I don't pay by the inch. I buy according to the amount of butter each one will make, by regular tests with each individual supply. It is my experience that there is a great difference at times in the quantity of butter produced from different lots of cream. Sometimes two inches of cream will make but one-half pound of butter, while another lot will make one pound and a half. These are the extremes, the greater proportions of course will fully understand the measure of danger to which we are exposed at the present time. The notice of this, unfortunately, was quite short. Not knowing that we would be able to secure the services of a lecturer until late Saturday, we were unable to announce it except through the daily papers, and as comparatively few of the people in the country have access to them, the matter has not been so fully advertised as we should wish. It is our pleasure to have with us to-day a veterinarian who has been in practice for many years, who has been for many years veterinarian to the State of Connecticut, a lecturer on veterinary science in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and also a lecturer in several of the New England States in the course on cattle diseases. He is thoroughly posted by study, by practice and by access to everything that we have in this country that is available on the subject. And he will be ready to give you information on any point that you may see fit to bring out; and he invites you, through me, to see that any and every point on which you are interested in this connection, is brought to his attention. He will open the exercises of the afternoon with a formal prepared lecture, and follow that with such a discussion as you may draw out of him. It is hoped that this important subject, although somewhat dry under ordinary circumstances, will be made of such interest that you will feel the afternoon has been well and profitably spent.

Dr. Cressey—After concluding his formal lecture said: Gentlemen, I have given you briefly all that is known on the subject except to enter into the discussion of the germ theory, which would prolong my lecture another hour. I have given you the facts as they are understood by the best authorities. I desire to say that when a diseased animal shall be found, it ought at once to be taken care of. The chairman of your cattle commission should have full authority to seize that animal and destroy it, whether the owner is willing or not. The public must first be protected. Your legislature, before it adjourns, should enact a law giving full power to the chairman of your cattle commission, so that this disease, wherever it appears, may be stamped out. But the sensational and exaggerated reports that have been in circulation in this State of late, have done more harm to your stock industry than would be occasioned by the selling of a dozen such herds as that which has been on your State Farm at Orono. Wherever an animal is found to be really suffering with this disease of tuberculosis, it should be killed of course, but to excite and alarm the people is unnecessary and unwise.

Question—What are some of the first indications of tuberculosis?

Dr. Cressey—Coughing and growing poor; though many animals that are in fine condition cough.

Question—Do they always have a cough?

Dr. Cressey—Not always, but those that have the disease in the lungs do. Many of them have it by ingestion and the peritoneal cavity is affected, while the lungs may not show a particle of it. I have killed several animals that were in the lungs perfectly sound, but any quantity of these tuberculous places in the peritoneal cavity.

Question—Do you say that tuberculosis and consumption are identical?

Dr. Cressey—If you mean tubercular consumption, I do. The word consumption is also applied to the termination of lung fever. For instance, a man has had a lung fever and a deposit takes place in the air lungs which afterwards break down and become soft, cheese like. That is sometimes called cascated pneumonia. That type of the disease is called consumption, but it is not tubercular consumption, or tuberculosis. In the human subject three-quarters of the cases of consumption are tuberculosis, probably.

Dr. Twitchell—We do not have much fear of contagion from consumption, but it is feared from tuberculosis because it is a new bane.

Dr. Cressey—I would not allow a child to sleep in a person sick with consumption, and I should consider it criminal carelessness on the part of a physician to allow it.

Dr. Twitchell—I hope that when the doctor's paper comes out in print it will receive a most careful reading, especially by those who may have read the reports of the investigation into the disease at Augusta within the past few weeks, and that they may see the opinions of other scientific men who are as eminent in the profession as those of the extreme school that some of us have listened to there. I would like to ask if this disease is transmitted by heredity, and how?

Dr. Cressey—One word as to heredity. A disease is transmitted by heredity when the germ may exist within the animal and be handed down to it from the germ will be transmitted from the parent to the offspring. The germ itself is transmitted. If the mother has the disease and the calf gets it from her, that is not a case of heredity.

Dr. Twitchell—There is an old theory that we may transmit a tendency, a weakening of the power to resist.

Dr. Cressey—That is not what the hereditary tendency may be, the disease cannot exist unless the germ has been transmitted.

Dr. Twitchell—As a disease?

Dr. Cressey—No.

Dr. Twitchell—Is it congenital?

Dr. Cressey—A hereditary disease is congenital; that is, comes with birth. If it is hereditary it is congenital. Milk set at a low temperature will measure more, but it will take more to make a pound of butter. The temperature of the creamer controls the amount of cream. This rations will not cover the whole question, or entirely control the quality of the cream, other conditions enter in. The differences may result from an off condition in the cows. There is something wanted to tone them up, as we say.

Make frequent tests and then pay the farmers according to the average of the tests. The cooler you can obviate the objection to temperature to a great extent. I allow considerable latitude, asking only that milk shall not be reduced to the freezing point in winter, or of souring in summer. No test can be entirely exact. We test each lot twice a month, but we cannot reach scientific exactness. It comes nearer than by any other method. We make our tests as follows: The gatherer mixes a bottle of cream from any given farmer's lot, and then fills a quart can, filling a card stating the full number of inches after it is skimmed, and the full number before it is skimmed. The cream is thoroughly mixed by the butter maker, then one pint is drawn and churned in the test churn, the card being attached all the way through, so that we can make a complete test. I thoroughly believe in the dairy business, and in the creamery system, but private dairying must be merged into some such system as I have attempted. The private creamery business has come to stay, and will increase as we come to realize the knowledge of details necessary for the highest success.

In answer to questions, Mr. Winslow stated that the cans were whole, and as we dip the cream, using a conical skimmer. We think it is the best, quickest and cheapest system. Our milk is set twenty-four hours. Sometimes we could rise more quickly than others. We collect cream in sixteen towns. We gather the cream once a week during the winter, but ordinarily twice a week. In the summer, with the large quantity of cream made, we are obliged to collect three times a week. We pay on an average twenty cents a pound for the year. We have had no special trouble with our patrons, asking of them only thick, to cream shall be sound. I allow the feeding of cotton seed believing it profitable. When gathered but twice a week the farmer must skim his own cream. The experience has far confirmed me in these impressions of this method, and I see no cause to change.

Here the noon hour caused an adjournment, when an announcement was made that the subject would be still further discussed during the evening.

### Afternoon.

Dr. Cressey, State Veterinarian of Connecticut, gave his address in the afternoon. He was a candid, systematic, impressive speaker, and was kept busy answering questions until the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Gilbert—I do not propose to occupy any time this afternoon myself, except by way of a very few words by way of introduction. It is well understood that there is some alarm throughout the State in regard to impending dangers in the direction of diseases among cattle, not strange to us all that such alarm has spread somewhat. It is the purpose of the meeting this afternoon to give such facts in connection with the matter of cattle diseases, as shall so inform the people that they will fully understand the measure of danger to which we are exposed at the present time. The notice of this, unfortunately, was quite short. Not knowing that we would be able to secure the services of a lecturer until late Saturday, we were unable to announce it except through the daily papers, and as comparatively few of the people in the country have access to them, the matter has not been so fully advertised as we should wish. It is our pleasure to have with us to-day a veterinarian who has been in practice for many years, who has been for many years veterinarian to the State of Connecticut, a lecturer on veterinary science in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and also a lecturer in several of the New England States in the course on cattle diseases. He is thoroughly posted by study, by practice and by access to everything that we have in this country that is available on the subject. And he will be ready to give you information on any point that you may see fit to bring out; and he invites you, through me, to see that any and every point on which you are interested in this connection, is brought to his attention. He will open the exercises of the afternoon with a formal prepared lecture, and follow that with such a discussion as you may draw out of him. It is hoped that this important subject, although somewhat dry under ordinary circumstances, will be made of such interest that you will feel the afternoon has been well and profitably spent.

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Dr. Twitchell—We do not have much fear of contagion from consumption, but it is feared from tuberculosis because it is a new bane.

Dr. Cressey—I would not allow a child to sleep in a person sick with consumption, and I should consider it criminal carelessness on the part of a physician to allow it.

Dr. Twitchell—I hope that when the doctor's paper comes out in print it will receive a most careful reading, especially by those who may have read the reports of the investigation into the disease at Augusta within the past few weeks, and that they may see the opinions of other scientific men who are as eminent in the profession as those of the extreme school that some of us have listened to there. I would like to ask if this disease is transmitted by heredity, and how?

Dr. Cressey—One word as to heredity. A disease is transmitted by heredity when the germ may exist within the animal and be handed down to it from the germ will be transmitted from the parent to the offspring. The germ itself is transmitted. If the mother has the disease and the calf gets it from her, that is not a case of heredity.

Dr. Twitchell—There is an old theory that we may transmit a tendency, a weakening of the power to resist.

Dr. Cressey—That is not what the hereditary tendency may be, the disease cannot exist unless the germ has been transmitted.

Dr. Twitchell—As a disease?

Dr. Cressey—No.

Dr. Twitchell—Is it congenital?

Dr. Cressey—A hereditary disease is congenital; that is, comes with birth. If it is hereditary it is congenital. Milk set at a low temperature will measure more, but it will take more to make a pound of butter. The temperature of the creamer controls the amount of cream. This rations will not cover the whole question, or entirely control the quality of the cream, other conditions enter in. The differences may result from an off condition in the cows. There is something wanted to tone them up, as we say.

Make frequent tests and then pay the farmers according to the average of the tests. The cooler you can obviate the objection to temperature to a great extent. I allow considerable latitude, asking only that milk shall not be reduced to the freezing point in winter, or of souring in summer. No test can be entirely exact. We test each lot twice a month, but we cannot reach scientific exactness. It comes nearer than by any other method. We make our tests as follows: The gatherer mixes a bottle of cream from any given farmer's lot, and then fills a quart can, filling a card stating the full number of inches after it is skimmed, and the full number before it is skimmed. The cream is thoroughly mixed by the butter maker, then one pint is drawn and churned in the test churn, the card being attached all the way through, so that we can make a complete test. I thoroughly believe in the dairy business, and in the creamery system, but private dairying must be merged into some such system as I have attempted. The private creamery business has come to stay, and will increase as we come to realize the knowledge of details necessary for the highest success.

In answer to questions, Mr. Winslow stated that the cans were whole, and as we dip the cream, using a conical skimmer. We think it is the best, quickest and cheapest system. Our milk is set twenty-four hours. Sometimes we could rise more quickly than others. We collect cream in sixteen towns. We gather the cream once a week during the winter, but ordinarily twice a week. In the summer, with the large quantity of cream made, we are obliged to collect three times a week. We pay on an average twenty cents a pound for the year. We have had no special trouble with our patrons, asking of them only thick, to cream shall be sound. I allow the feeding of cotton seed believing it profitable. When gathered but twice a week the farmer must skim his own cream. The experience has far confirmed me in these impressions of this method, and I see no cause to change.

Dr. Twitchell—What may we know whether we have any symptoms of the disease in our herds?

Dr. Cressey—Study up the subject thoroughly.

Dr. Twitchell—At what stage of the disease would the milk or the meat be injurious?

Dr. Cressey—When a cow coughs badly, has begun to grow thin, and the lung is involved, I should not call her fit for beef. But if I should see an animal in good condition, and the lungs, on the left side over the ribs, even though there might be a few lumps of cheesy tuberculosis matter within the lungs, and the beef looks to be in good condition, I would not fear to use it, and I do not think the milk from such an animal would be dangerous.

Dr. Twitchell—Does high breeding of our Jerseys render them more liable to the disease?

Dr. Cressey—In-breeding is one of the prime causes of the spread of the disease.

Dr. Twitchell—My question is in reference to cows bred with special reference to butter making qualities, not necessarily breeding in and in, but breeding with special reference to that quality.

Dr. Cressey—I don't know as there is any basis in fact that the animals you breed to might be diseased.

Dr. Twitchell—How about warm, close barns, such as we have been lately in the habit of building?

Dr. Cressey—Cold, damp sheds, dark underground stables, ill ventilated abodes, contribute greatly to the production of this disease.

Dr. Twitchell—May the disease be as readily transmitted by the male as by the female?

Dr. Cressey—I think not.

Dr. Twitchell—You would not fear to use a male unless there were actual signs of the disease apparent?

Dr. Cressey—I would not. There are some very nice questions, however, on this point of breeding. There is a tendency in this diseased substance to be deposited in the ovary, among our thoroughbred cows, and those cows are constantly in heat, much oftener than the usual times, and yet they will not breed under the best service that can be procured, one or both ovaries have become affected and that prevents the ova from being impregnated, so, happily, in that case the disease is not transmissible. On the other hand, on the male side, we have the same self regulating provision. If the disease is only in the lungs of the bull, it does not affect his potency, but the organs of masculinity are not infrequently involved in the bull, and when they are you need have no fear that he will transmit the disease, for he is incapable.

Dr. Twitchell—It does not follow because the disease is in the lung that it is all through the system?

Dr. Cressey—Oh, no.

Question—You would not be afraid to breed a cow to one of these fourteen Orono bulls?

Dr. Cressey—Not if they didn't show any palpable signs of the disease. If you cannot see anything wrong in the bull, no matter if he is an offspring of one of those cows. And there is one other point about that. That disease came on within a year, apparently there, and if a bull is two or three years old and was bred before the disease, he is scot free of course, but if any of them were bred just before the cow died that makes a great difference. I would like to ask Secretary Gilbert if there are any calves now living that were begotten there after this disease broke out in that herd?

Sec. Gilbert—Not one; the last animal sold from the herd was a year and a half before the disease appeared.

Dr. Cressey—That is an important consideration. The disease went rapidly through the herd. I would not hesitate to breed a cow to one of those bulls that is now two or three years old, if the bull doesn't show any signs of disease to-day.

Question—Do you say it is not possible for a bull to transmit the disease if he shows no signs of it himself?

Dr. Cressey—I would not dare to say it is impossible, because that would come within the line of heredity. If a bull is badly affected with a cough, emaciated, growing poor, and is not very far removed from him, but if I saw no signs of disease in the bull, if he chews his cud and looks healthy and bright, and can be run about rapidly without coughing, without any symptoms of disease, I should not fear as the best thoroughbred bull in the Herds Book of the State. If you discard those animals because they have had tuberculosis in that herd at Orono, in order to be consistent you will have to make a large number of animals from some of the best thoroughbred animals you have in the State.

Dr. Twitchell—The statement was made on the stand at Augusta, by an expert, that a bull killed from the State College herd was found, upon microscopic examination, to have tuberculous matter in the lungs, and that he was absolutely unsafe to breed from, and that he would be sure to transmit tuberculosis to his progeny.

Dr. Cressey—If he could not see any tubercles without the microscope, that is drawing things pretty fine. The danger of transmitting this disease by heredity is exaggerated. Should we dare to say that an apparently healthy young man or woman shall not be allowed to marry because some of their ancestors have died from tubercular consumption? Should we have a law by which a woman could get a divorce from her husband, if she does not provide you lecturers on veterinary science, does not half do the work which such an institution ought to. They give lots of attention to fancy pleuro-pneumonia-proof fashioned harrows and horse rakes, but on these vital questions which so intensely affect the financial welfare of the State and its citizens, they do not give you a word of information. Why is it that there is there to be educated in the business of farming, and they come back and tell you they know nothing about the diseases of stock. It is a disgrace to the country that we do not have veterinary science one of the most important branches of instruction. You should ask the public to furnish money to conduct that college on a broader scale.

Dr. Cressey—I think it is, because it is these ill-ventilated abodes that drive into morbid activity this very taint.

Mr. Winchester—Once or twice in my life I have dressed fat and apparently beef-creased cattle in the lungs would be all right, but on the lungs and on the ribs there would be a substance that looks like warts all adhering together.

Dr. Cressey—Would you pull the lungs right out of the chest?

Mr. Winchester—Oh yes, the lungs were all right and healthy, but all on the lungs and the ribs and grown on to them, and they could not carry it there. The lungs are, onto everything except the heart. The blood was all perfect, bright and clear.

Dr. Cressey—You say not a particle of the lungs diseased, and they were not grown onto the chest at all.

Mr. Winchester—Once in a while there would be a place where this spongy matter was on that was connected with the lungs. Dr. Cressey—That is the point I want; no matter if the connection is very small, that is a case of tuberculosis.

Mr. Winchester—I have seen a case where the lungs were grown onto the ribs and a rib broken.

Dr. Cressey—You have the cause there without the tubercules.

Mr. Winchester—Yes, but sometimes all the cavity will be full of things that look like a mass of warts.

Dr. Cressey—Those are what are called angel berries by Scotchmen; they are of all sizes from bird shot up to the size of your thumb, and all real like pieces of proud flesh.

Mr. Winchester—No, these looked yellowish. Would you consider such beef healthy?

Dr. Cressey—No, that is tuberculous infection. You will find some on the gaul sometimes. I should throw such beef away. I have known such beef to be cleaned and sold in the market, but I do not consider it fit for food.

Question—Are you engaged in active veterinary practice?

Dr. Cressey. If they have confidence enough to call on me, I sometimes have a little business.

Question—Have you had occasion within a short time to examine cattle afflicted with tuberculosis?

Dr. Cressey—I should run short of bread if I didn't have business nearly every day.

Question—Do you entertain the idea that this disease is more or less abroad?

Dr. Cressey—Yes, this State is not the only one that is afflicted with it. If you should kill every animal in the State, and then go to Massachusetts and buy others to take their places you would not be any better off.

Question—Yet you claim that there is no special danger of a general outbreak?

Dr. Cressey—You are not going to see an epidemic like the epizootic in horses. All the people in this town are going to die, we have no doubt of that; we might petition the Most High to put a stop to this thing, but yet he will not do it; many of the animals die, and we cannot prevent it. Some of them will be run over by the cars, and some will be struck by lightning. There is no reason in exciting all creation because a few animals are sick. If you should go through Orono you would find many animals are diseased according to the definitions I have given, you would find a wonderful balance in favor of health; even in the worst Scotchman herds only five per cent. are affected.

Question—In the case of a single sick animal in a herd, would you recommend the destruction of the others that have been exposed?

Dr. Cressey—Not a bit, unless an animal that had been in a contaminated stall right in the very place where this diseased animal had been, it would be folly to kill the whole herd because one animal in it had the disease.

Question—What would you advise us farmers to do in case we should detect a case among our herds?

Dr. Cressey—Kill that animal; thoroughly renovate the stall of that animal, scrape it out, cleanse it thoroughly. If you see an animal growing poor, showing symptoms of the disease, and you are not ready to kill it, quarantine it. And here is one of Nature's wise provisions about that, a sick animal separates itself from the herd, it loses its appetite, avo

# Maine Farmer.

**Augusta, March 17, 1887.**

**TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.**

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**Collectors' Notices.**

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during March.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Oxford county during March.

REV. J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during March and April.


Several of the towns and cities in Maine have this spring abolished their liquor agencies, finding them the worst kinds of rumshops, and hard to regulate.

Our correspondents in the country are rejoicing over the pleasant spring weather, and that for the first time during the winter the snow has commenced to "give."

The State of Ohio has invited Maine to participate in an exhibition to be held in Cincinnati in 1888, to commemorate the centennial of the State of Ohio.

The Moral Educational Society of Chicago, composed of ladies, has sent a letter to Mrs. President Cleveland, thanking her for her womanly delicacy and modest manner of dressing.

The United States Supreme Court, holds that when an insane person kills himself it is not suicide in law. "It is not his act —not the act of himself. It cannot be held to be otherwise than accidental." Hence it is a death for which an accident insurance company which has insured the deceased is bound to pay.

Many of the bills of the defunct Maritime Bank of St. John, N. B., are held by the traders, lumbermen, farmers and others, of Aroostook county, and the bills circulated freely there. The people there will find it very unfortunate for them that foreign money has been allowed to displace our national bank bills, which constitute a perfectly safe circulating medium.

A pleasant note from our old friend and correspondent, Maj. Dill, who is sojourning at his winter residence in California, says:

SOQUEL, CAL., March 1, 1887.

*Editor Maine Farmer:* My old friend, the *Maine Farmer*, gives us a regular call once a week. We should feel lost without it. We are reminded of our call and its value in a strange land while reading almost seem to be there. No family in Maine should be without it.

Very truly yours, SEWARD DILL.

The apple trade between Portland and England has grown to large proportions. In 1880-81 the apple exports were 30,908 barrels, or one-thirty-fourth of the total exports of the country. In 1884-85 the apple exports were 71,460 barrels, and in 1885-86, 87,301 barrels, and it is expected this year's exports will amount to 100,000 barrels, or about one-ninth of the apple exports of this country, almost all of it being Maine fruit. The price to growers has averaged $1.50 per barrel, the market now standing at $2.00 per barrel.

A wool merchant's association of Chicago has submitted to the joint Western classification committee a memorial and petition for the re-classification of wool so as to place it in the third class, it having been rated heretofore as first class freight. The petition has been signed by wool merchants of Boston, New York and leading cities of the West, etc., and represent the annual handling of more than 500,000,000 pounds of wool. It is claimed that should the petition be granted it would give new life to the wool industry and relieve the great depression of the past fifteen years.

We saw a man the other day, with calm and placid mind, who had lived all through the winter without grumbling about the weather. It was one of those transcendental souls, engaged in

"Illumining our labor with the Newness of the Here,
And blazing Mind a comet through the Nowness of the Now."

Ordinary mortals, who wrestle with rheumatism, and try to smile when the head is stuffed by a cold, and have battled with a storm every other day, cannot do justice to the subject, and are ready to slaughter the first hand-organ man who grinds out the weepy tune, "Spring, spring, *gentle* spring!"

Before closing up their final work for the session, the legislative committee on agriculture had an important meeting, last week, to discuss the order of the legislature to abolish the *ex-officio* positions of Mr. Z. A. Gilbert, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Gilbert, as has been often stated, is, by virtue of his secretaryship, a director of the experiment station, and a cattle commissioner. The committee deliberated whether it would be better to take away any of these positions, and they decided, 9 to 1, that Mr. Gilbert had so conducted himself as to retain their confidence, and therefore that the *ex-officio* positions should be left to him. This is an endorsement of Mr. Gilbert's course by the committee that most closely represents the farmers of Maine, and Mr. Gilbert and his friends have every reason to be pleased with the result.

The great engineer, Capt. James B. Eads, is dead, at the age of 67. His reputation as an engineer was world wide, and he leaves as monuments of his genius several structures which bear witness to his originality of conception and skill in execution. The chief of these are the great bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the jetties securing deep water at the mouth of the river. But his boldest and most original scheme was that of a ship railway across the Tchuantepec isthmus. The plan was to lift bodily from the water loaded vessels of the largest size and transport them from one ocean to the other on cars and over tracks specially constructed for the purpose. The project has been scouted as impracticable, but Captain Eads believed in it thoroughly and was able to convert many to his views. Had he lived it is not unlikely that the theory would have received a practical test, sooner or later.

We give a large share of our space to the able exposition of the tuberculosis by Dr. Cressey of Hartford, Conn., as brought out in his address to the members of the Farmers' Institute in Wilton. We do this that the farmers of the State may have authoritative information upon a subject which has been much before the public. Dr. Cressey is an able lecturer, thoroughly schooled in his profession, has good command of language, is clean, clear and terse in his statements, and withal is so full of enthusiasm in his profession, that he gives his lectures a spirit and life which at once interests an audience, and holds their attention without effort. Our readerswill see that there is no alarming danger hanging over our stock interests, and no cause for the foolish fears which have been excited over the use of milk. It is only from animals manifestly diseased that there is danger. We all know that where such are found, their product is not used.

The result has been published of a reporter's inquiries in the shoe manufacturing centres of Massachusetts, as to the effects of the almost continuous labor troubles of the last fifteen years upon that industry. Lynn has lost twenty-four firms since 1870, and their now employ in their factories elsewhere 5,890 hands, at a yearly wage list of $3,268,300. The total loss of production in Lynn has been $36,878,000. Five leading firms have left Haverhill, with 600 hands, a pay roll of $350,000 per year, and an annual production of $1,075,000. Three firms have left Beverly. They employ 315 hands. Stoneham has lost six factories, and there are 740 less workmen employed there than there would have been had these firms remained in that town. Six factories have been removed from Marblehead, with 1,376 employés. Thirty-five of these firms have left the State altogether, going to Maine or New Hampshire. They employ 5,155 hands, paying them $3,331,000, and manufacture each year $8,435,000 worth of goods.

## Dust to Dust.

On Thursday morning, the coffin containing all that was mortal of Henry Ward Beecher rested in the front parlor, of his late residence, and was surrounded with a bank of flowers. The remains were dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, with the coat buttoned up and the right hand laid across the heart. The features were natural, and there was a smile upon the face. The long gray hair was brushed back over the ears, the same as Mr. Beecher wore it while alive. Early in the morning, before the services, Mrs. Beecher went into the parlor and stood by the coffin for some time. She bent over the remains, and after implanting a kiss upon the lips, was led into the back room. At 10 o'clock the Episcopal burial service was read in the front parlor by Rev. C. H. Hall of the Church of the Holy Trinity. A quartette sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Beyond the Sighing and the Weeping," and "Come, Holy Spirit." While the services were in progress in the house, Company G, known as the Plymouth Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, was drawn up in front of the house. They were dressed in the regulation uniform, white gloves, white belts and helmets. Only the members of the family and a few friends were present during the services. After reading the services the Rev. Dr. Hall spoke for 15 minutes, alluding in the most affecting manner to the strong friendship which had existed for many years between himself and Mr. Beecher.

The members of the family then retired to other rooms, and the casket was carried down the stairs and to the hearse, which stood in the rear of the Thirteenth Regiment. On the coffin was laid a pall of bright green ferns, and with its emerald hue intermingled the beautiful shades of many varieties of roses. The Plymouth company, which had led the van of the regiment as it approached the house, formed eight file front and followed the coffin to the rear and then took the position of guard of honor. As the coffin was brought out of the house, the bugle band of the regiment sounded a solemn dirge. As soon as the guard of honor had taken up its position round the hearse, the regiment was formed into twelve files, with arms reversed. The procession then moved slowly to the church. The casket was carried into the church, and placed on the dais in front of the pulpit. The pall was drawn back and the sliding top of the casket was removed, exposing to view the face of the dead. The guard of honor took up its position, and the remains lay in state. It is estimated that over 20,000 people passed the catafalque. So many wreaths and bouquets were left on the bier that it was a special task had to be provided for them at the foot of the pulpit.

In the evening, the Beecher residence was brilliantly lighted, in the meantime the family were dressed as if for going to church on Sunday, and everything around was made bright and cheerful as possible, in accordance with the often expressed wish of Mr. Beecher in case of such an event. Many visitors called during the day on visits of condolence to Mrs. Beecher, and many flowers were sent.

Friday, all public offices in Brooklyn were closed, business suspended, and memorial services were held in a large number of churches in the vicinity of Plymouth Church. While the vast crowd of people were gathering outside of the church, the lady members of the congregation were working within dressing the corpse and casket with flowers. The whole interior was turned into a perfect flower garden, and a fragrant perfume of roses pervaded the air. The pulpit, gallery, rear and aisles were covered with evergreen, palms and calla lilies. The reading desk was covered with French roses and vines, as was also the chair in which Mr. Beecher sat for so many years. In the centre of the pulpit a loft was a floral emblem in the shape of a triangle, on the top of which were perched two white doves with white ribbons in their bills. The pulpit was loaded down with flowers and floral emblems sent by friends and different organizations. The casket was placed on a catafalque of white roses, white carnations and smilax, directly in front of the reading desk. There was nothing to indicate the presence of death except the stillness which pervaded the room and the hushed conversation of the workers. The church had more the appearance of a wedding than a funeral. The doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock, and every portion of the immense edifice was soon filled. Mr. Beecher's family were not present, and the family pew was filled with flowers. Mrs. Beecher was in the church for a few minutes before the doors were opened, and left with her sons before the crowd entered. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall conducted the services, which were very simple, and delivered an able address, which was listened to with breathless attention. An opportunity was then given the congregation to view the remains, and it is safe to say that not less than 10,000 people formed in line around the church to take a last view of the great preacher.

On Saturday morning the remains were taken from the church and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were deposited in the large receiving vault, where they will remain until the family select a lot for the final interment.

The church never presented a more gorgeous and gay appearance than it did Sunday, when the late pastor's funeral eulogy was delivered. In addition to the decorations which the body lay in state, had been brightened by the addition of freshly cut roses, and the front of the platform and the small desk which served as a pulpit was a mass of floral designs, interspersed with smilax and ferns. Not a sign of crape could be seen anywhere, and even the ladies seemed to have conformed to their departed pastor's wishes by appearing in their brightest costumes. The edifice was filled to its fullest capacity, and when all the aisles were choked up, the people even crowded the platform steps almost to the foot of the pulpit and the reader's desk. Dr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher's assistant, who is at present in charge of the church, assisted Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in conducting the services. Dr. Abbott spoke for over an hour, and the attention of the audience was only broken by the occasional sobbing of some of the church members. The evening services were attended by clergymen of almost every denomination, who spoke in eulogy of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

## State Bounty to Agricultural Societies.

The following is the apportionment of the State bounty to agricultural societies made by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine State | $1000 |
| Eastern Maine | 1000 |
| Androscoggin | 110 |
| Aroostook | 110 |
| North Aroostook | 993 |
| Madawaska, Aroostook | 20 |
| Cumberland | 400 |
| Franklin | 92 |
| Central Franklin | 10 |
| North Franklin | 80 |
| Kennebec | 150 |
| North Kennebec | 100 |
| Knox | 174 |
| North Knox | 147 |
| Lincoln | 246 |
| Oxford | 173 |
| West Oxford | 151 |
| Penobscot | 25 |
| Central Penobscot | 38 |
| West Penobscot | 151 |
| North Penobscot | 48 |
| Penobscot & Aroostook | 97 |
| Central Piscataquis | 100 |
| East Piscataquis | 21 |
| West Piscataquis | 79 |
| State Pomological | 500 |
| Sagadahoc | 264 |
| East Somerset | 135 |
| Central Somerset | 100 |
| West Somerset | 50 |
| Waldo | 134 |
| North Waldo | 90 |
| Waldo & Penobscot | 130 |
| Washington | 160 |
| Central Washington | 119 |
| West Washington | 130 |
| York | 344 |
| Shapleigh & Acton, York | 50 |
| Buxton & Hollis, York | 100 |
| Ossipee Valley, York | 200 |

DEATH OF MR. PILLSBURY. A few weeks ago we reported the serious illness of Eben F. Pillsbury, Esq., of Melrose, Mass., formerly of this city. Mr. Pillsbury died at his home, on Monday Mr. Pillsbury was born in Kingfield, Maine, and was 62 years of age. Educated in the public schools, he studied law and was admitted to the Franklin county bar, where he soon took a leading position. He removed to Farmington, and formed a partnership with J. A. Linscott, Esq., at present the treasurer of the Maine Central Railroad. In addition to the law practice these gentlemen published the *Franklin Patriot*, the democratic county paper, which they sold in 1863. Shortly afterward Mr. Pillsbury removed to Augusta and began here the practice of law, being for years a leader in political matters. In 1866, 1867 and 1868 he was the democratic candidate for Governor. In 1868 he purchased the *Maine Standard*, a weekly democratic paper, and published it until 1880, when he sold out and removed to Massachusetts. While in Augusta he held the office of Pension Agent for a brief period. He opened a law office in Boston, and last year was appointed internal revenue collector for the Boston district. The Senate, however, rejected the nomination. He was an effective public speaker, an eminent criminal lawyer, poet in his private life and character, and an exemplary citizen.

THE STATE TAX. The following is the tax levied upon the counties of the State by the present legislature. There is a great reduction of the tax of last year and the year before. The total amount that the State will raise by taxation in 1887 is fixed at $649,400.11, and in 1888 a like amount will be raised. This sum is apportioned to the various counties as follows, the reduction being shown by comparison with the figures of last year:

| | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | $ 87,339.80 | $ 90,016.77 |
| Aroostook | 36,478.20 | 38,478.20 |
| Cumberland | 141,998.30 | 135,498.30 |
| Franklin | 16,914.50 | 93,160.71 |
| Hancock | 22,861.45 | 24,161.78 |
| Kennebec | 94,185.97 | 97,478.14 |
| Knox | 30,057.66 | 31,782.15 |
| Lincoln | 18,512.90 | 20,367.60 |
| Oxford | 57,788.11 | 57,907.66 |
| Penobscot | 90,998.50 | 95,119.64 |
| Piscataquis | 14,570.90 | 15,785.77 |
| Sagadahoc | 26,209.10 | 26,696.80 |
| Somerset | 52,454.10 | 45,570.97 |
| Waldo | 20,424.67 | 20,424.67 |
| Washington | 25,896.15 | 26,554.40 |
| York | 61,699.85 | 64,948.40 |

## The Tuberculosis.

**Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee.**

We publish below the official report of the Legislative Committee on the investigation of the cattle disease at the State College. It will be seen that the report is signed by the entire committee, that there are no personal reflections or censure of any official, and that the wisdom of the slaughter of the State herd by the cattle commission was fully justified by the facts elicited at the investigation:

The undersigned, the committee appointed by a joint order of the two Houses of the Legislature to investigate the cause or causes of the late outbreak of disease among the cattle at the State College farm, the loss of other cattle at said farm prior to that time, the disposition of the cattle therefrom, and the doings and correspondence of the Commissioners on Contagious Diseases Among Cattle in relation to the same, have attended to that duty and after several hearings and an exhaustive examination of the facts, beg leave to report, that the disease from which the herd of cattle at the State College farm was suffering in March and April, 1886, was tuberculosis, a disease identical with consumption in the human family; that said disease, according to the evidence introduced before us, which is made a part of this report, is contagious, and readily communicable to other animals by the inhalation of the air of the different animals of a herd together, and is transmitable from either parent to its offspring.

The disease was of the form of tuberculosis of the dis-ase into the College herd is unknown, but the evidence discloses the fact that it had existed there for some years, and that it had caused the death of several cattle on said farm before the slaughter of the herd in April, 1886.

The outbreak of said disease there in the winter and spring of 1886 was the most malignant on record, and seems to have been caused by the collecting and intermingling of so many cattle, some of which, at least, were diseased, in the stables and unfinished stables and by the thorough impregnation of said stables and the ground about them with the germs of former diseased animals. Little out-door exercise was encouraged, and ventilation was neglected, also potent factors in the rapid extension and progress of the disease.

This herd, which appears to have been thoroughly inbred, which fact caused the disease to develop in such malignant form.

The disposal of the cattle from said farm for several years past is shown by the evidence introduced before us and is herewith submitted.

The doings and correspondence of the Commissioners on contagious diseases among the cattle on said farm, are also herewith submitted in the evidence introduced. The facts seem to fully justify the destruction of the entire College herd.

In relation to those cattle sold from the College farm for several years past, if we are allowed by the terms of the order for investigation to make a recommendation, we must certainly recommend a most careful examination of those animals, and especially the bulls recently sold therefrom, by a competent and reliable commissioner, to the end that every vestige of said disease, wherever found, may be ascertained and destroyed. As a committee of this Legislature, we take no part in any controversy arising out of this matter. Yet we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Cattle Commissioners have not given such attention to this case as the urgency required, and we respectfully suggest that the existing condition of things may have grown out of the fact that one of the members of said Commission resides in the State College, official positions the duties of which were incompatible with such residence.

We make the majority report of the Cattle Commission, signed by Dr. Bailey and Messrs. Bell and Dalgleish, a part of this report, as to the investigation, and, as a consequence, a part of our report, and to which reference is made for the facts therein given in said investigation by Dr. J. F. Winchester of Lawrence, Massachusetts, a member of the Cattle Commission, and Dr. Austin Peters and Dr. Cheever of Dedham, Massachusetts, also a member of said Cattle Commission.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL H. ALLEN, ALFRED W. RICH, | *Committee on the part of the Senate.* |
| S. J. WALTON, ENOCH ADAMS, J. C. LIBBY, | *Committee on the part of the House.* |

## The Institute at Winthrop.

We continue our report from the first page—giving Dr. Cressey's answers to questions propounded him;

Question—Please to describe a tubercle as we find it encysted in the lung or in the udder?

Dr. Cressey—I want to say one word as to definition. I see that not only you, but hundreds in the medical profession, have gone astray on a single point. The noun tubercle, can mean nothing else than a little lump of tuberculous deposit within the tissues, and when we use the collective term, "tubercles," we mean any mass or portion of that matter that is tuberculous; and any mass that is tuberculous is known as the product of the disease called tuberculosis, a cheesey product and a germ. A cheesey product that has no germ is pseudo tuberculosis, and is as harmless as sage cheese; but if a germ is within the tuberculous deposit, then it becomes infectious and tubercles.

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Dr. Cressey—They want to be smart.

Question—Why do dealers refuse to buy them?

Dr. Cressey—Because they cannot sell them. You cannot sell a horse that has wolf teeth. They do not have the slightest effect on the eyes, but it is commonly understood that they cause blindness, and you cannot get rid of a horse that is afflicted with wolf teeth. Mr. Stockbridge, the chairman of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission, fought me when I contended that tuberculosis was contagious. I should like to have him tell me, if he does not think the disease is contagious, why he shuts out Maine cattle. They did not believe it was contagious so long as Massachusetts was the only market for their cattle, and not the disease, but as soon as it breaks out in Maine they discover that it is contagious.

Question—Is that the result of the efforts for the good of the public in the State of Maine?

Dr. Cressey—They want to be smart down there. I do not believe the State of Maine furnishes any poorer beef or milk in the State of Massachusetts. I know when the body lay in state, had been brightened by the addition of freshly cut roses, and the front of the platform and the small desk which served as a pulpit was a mass of floral designs, interspersed with smilax and ferns. Not a sign of crape could be seen anywhere, and even the ladies seemed to have conformed to their departed pastor's wishes by appearing in their brightest costumes. The edifice was filled to its fullest capacity, and when all the aisles were choked up, the people even crowded the platform steps almost to the foot of the pulpit and the reader's desk. Dr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher's assistant, who is at present in charge of the church, assisted Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in conducting the services. Dr. Abbott spoke for over an hour, and the attention of the audience was only broken by the occasional sobbing of some of the church members. The evening services were attended by clergymen of almost every denomination, who spoke in eulogy of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

## State Bounty to Agricultural Societies.

The following is the apportionment of the State bounty to agricultural societies made by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Androscoggin | $ 87,339.80 |
| Aroostook | 36,478.20 |
| Cumberland | 141,998.30 |
| Franklin | 16,914.50 |
| Hancock | 22,861.45 |
| Kennebec | 94,185.97 |
| Knox | 30,057.66 |
| Lincoln | 18,512.90 |
| Oxford | 57,788.11 |
| Penobscot | 90,998.50 |
| Piscataquis | 14,570.90 |
| Sagadahoc | 26,209.10 |
| Somerset | 52,454.10 |
| Waldo | 20,424.67 |
| Washington | 25,896.15 |
| York | 61,699.85 |

## The Maine Legislature.

The House refused to pass the constitutional amendment resolution giving to women the right of suffrage.

The Judiciary committee presented two reports on the petitions asking for the abolition of the death penalty,—one being a bill to abolish the death penalty, and the other reporting reference to the next legislature. Five members of the committee signed each of the reports. Assigned to Tuesday.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for pensions for the dependent widows, sisters or children of diseased veterans, irrespective of whether the veterans died from wounds or hardships in the line of duty or not, has been passed by both branches.

The bill taxing dogs has been killed.

The intensified temperance bill has passed both branches.

In Senate, Thursday: The dependent pension bill was passed. [It has also passed the House.] This appropriates $10,000 a year for the dependent widows, sisters or children of deceased veterans, irrespective of whether the veterans died from wounds or hardships in the line of duty or not, has been passed by both branches.

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The joint special committee to investigate the cattle disease, reported. [See full report elsewhere.] Ordered printed. Bill an act to regulate the sale and analysis of commercial fertilizers was passed to be engrossed.

Friday, Thursday: The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was reported from the judiciary committee. It applies only to actions founded upon contract. It leaves the law unchanged up to the issuing of the execution. Executions are to issue only against the debtor's property. The creditor may cite the debtor before a Judge or Register of Probate, or a disclosure commissioner may be appointed. Should no fraud is discovered, the debtor is discharged and can never be arrested on that debt. If proven to be a fraudulent debtor, the debtor can be arrested and proceeded with as under the present law. If the debtor is discharged, the creditor pays the costs. If not, the debtor pays them. The theory of the law is that no man shall be arrested for debt unless first proven to be a fraudulent debtor. Under it no honest debtor can ever be arrested. Thus it removes all the chances of abuse under the present law. The bill establishing wine measure instead of beer measure for the sale of milk was indefinitely postponed. The bill to consolidate the Boston & Maine and Portland & Rochester and other railroads was indefinitely postponed. Bill an act to incorporate the Maine Marriage Benefit Association, was indefinitely postponed. Several of the Senate amendments to the labor bill were concurred in.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to amend chap. 255, special laws of 1873, and authorizing the Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society to increase their membership; Bill an act to regulate the weight of a bushel of oats. Bill an act for the protection of patrons of agricultural fairs.

In Senate, Friday: Bill passed relating to the employment of convict labor on various manufactures at the State prison. The ten-hour bill was submitted to a committee of conference, in concurrence with the House. Bill an act relating to the Boston & Maine Railroad, and bill an act to incorporate the Marriage Benefit Association, came from the House indefinitely postponed, and were indefinitely postponed in concurrence. The milk bill (establishing measure) was not indefinitely postponed, by the Senate, but by the small game bill.

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Resolve in favor of Oak Grove Seminary was finally passed. Resolve in regard to uniforming militia was referred to a committee of conference of both houses. Report of the majority and minority reports of the Commissioners on Contagious Diseases among cattle be printed in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

In House, Saturday: The Canadian Pacific Railroad bill (or Megantic, as it is commonly known) was passed. An amendment was adopted, which is considered favorable to the corporation.

In Senate, Saturday: The bill to establish local boards of health, and bill to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, were passed. Bills passed repealing the law of the Eclectic Medical School of Maine, and the Penobscot Valley Goraedeh of Bards, and the State of Maine Branch of the Druidic Universities of America. The Senate concurred with the House in granting the Megantic charter.

The resolve for uniforming volunteer militia (appropriating $9000,) was passed to be engrossed in both branches.

In House, Saturday: The bill appropriating $1000 for the collection of statistics relating to the forests of Maine, was indefinitely postponed. The resolve to amend the constitution, giving women the elective frauchise, was defeated. The number of copies of agricultural reports was limited to 12,000. A committee of conference on the appropriation bill was agreed to. The bills amending the fish weirs statutes were indefinitely postponed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to amend sections 52, 53 and 54 of chapter 82, relating to suits by and against bankrupts. Bill an act to amend section 2, chap. 445, private and special laws of 1885, entitled an act to incorporate the Peoples Trust Company. Bill an act to incorporate the Oxford County Loan Association. Bill an act to amend sec. 7, chap. 64, revised statutes, relating to wills lost, suppressed, concealed, or carried out of the State. Bill an act to amend sec. 6, chap. 60 of the revised statutes, relating to attachments in proceedings under the provisions of this chapter. Bill an act to amend sections 73, 74, and 84 and 87 of chap. 49 of the revised statutes, relating to insurance.

In Senate, Monday: Senator Allen presented a resolution to submit to the people the constitutional amendment establishing annual sessions of the Legislature. This will have nothing to do with the election, which will continue to be biennial.

In House, Monday: No business of importance was transacted.

On Tuesday, both branches, by large majorities, repealed the capital punishment law. The Looney bill has finally passed, and gone to the governor.

The bill to authorize Savings Banks to invest ten per cent. of deposits in Kansas and Nebraska farm mortgages, is defeated.

The bill for the consolidation of the Boston & Maine and the Eastern, passed the Senate.

The House on recommendation of a conference committee adopted the 3 per cent. rate on the $100,000 Coburn bequest to the Maine State College.

The bill relating to hawkers and pedlers was indefinitely postponed.

In Senate, Wednesday: Bill to abolish attachment of wages by trustee process, was passed. Concurred with the House in referring to the next legislature the bill to establish a board of railroad commissioners. The temperance bill was amended by taking out the feature that the possession of a U. S. license by apothecaries shall be *prima facie* evidence of violation of the prohibitory law.

In House, Wednesday: Receded and concurred with the Senate in passing to be engrossed the bill for the consolidation of the Boston and Maine and Eastern.

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Dr. Cressey—They want to be smart down there. I do not believe the State of Maine furnishes any poorer beef or milk in the State of Massachusetts. I know they have plenty of the disease there.

Question—Was it right in your opinion to kill the herd at Orono?

Dr. Cressey—I think under the circumstances the Commission did right.

Question—Were there not some that were not diseased?

Dr. Cressey—Suppose there were. They had been mingling together, and I am told that there were but three four which did not show the disease. But it is of no use to make a sensation and convey the impression that all the cattle in the State are affected. A few years ago they had a scare in Illinois. They had a disease among their Jersey cattle that a famous doctor pronounced pleuro-pneumonia; they quarantined the State against every other State and cut them all down. Now the whole of Jersey stock in the country was a thousand times greater than that of all the animals originally quarantined there. That is what I object to, this everlasting hurrah which works such enormous mischief to the stock raising industry.

Question—If the barn is kept too warm will that produce the disease?

Dr. Cressey—No, not unless the germ is there. Unsanitary conditions have a tendency to rekindle this constitutional taint into morbid activity, but those conditions do not produce the germs. Of course the surroundings should be sanitary, neither excessively warm nor excessively cold. A barn should be dry and well ventilated. I do not believe the wounded bacteria can use less ventilation is otherwise provided for.

Question—In order to maintain health the temperature should be kept at about such a degree.

Dr. Cressey—Extremes should be avoided as much as possible. When the temperature is kept too high the process of respiration becomes abnormal, and tends to produce a diseased condition, because it is not natural. Domesticating animals, bringing them into subjection from the wild state, does not as a rule increase their life.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. Justices of the Peace and Quorum: Josiah H. Baker, Edgecomb; David H. Buxton, Abbot; John H. Davis, Standish; Joseph Fiswell, Unity; Hiram L. Fowles, Orneville; Howard E. Hall, Wiscasset; David A. Hill, Kittery; Zira H. Hodgdon, Booth bay; Hermon Stinson Houghton, Wilton; Ebenezer Jordan, Auburn; George J. Jay, Vinalhaven; Wesley W. May, Auburn; Albert H. Newbert, Appleton; Marcellus Philbrook, Whitefield; Newton Twitchell, Greenbush; Elgin C. Verrill, Cape Elizabeth.

Fish and Game Warden—R. S. Small, Stockton.

Trial Justices—Albert Winship, Turner; Chas. A. Russ, Deer Isle; E. T. Holbrook, Woodstock.

Inspector of Fish—Barker Perry, Dresden.

Municipal Judge—Joseph C. Wilson, Oldtown.

Prudimus Justice—Benjamin Ames.

Agent of the Passamaquoddy Indians, Simon N. Trask, Eastport.

A stock of good soft soap on hand is a great comfort in house-cleaning time, and may be made easily and quickly by the following receipt: Dissolve three pounds of potash in three quarts of water. Put the potash, in the lump, in an old saucepan, pour the boiling water on it, set it on the stove and leave it till it is dissolved; it may take several hours. Stir it about with a stick now and then, taking care not to splash it on you, put three pounds of clean fat in a tub or small barrel. When the potash is dissolved, pour on the fat, stir well with the stick and leave it. Next day pour a kettle (holding a gallon) of boiling water slowly to the potash and fat, stirring thoroughly. Do this every morning till the soap is made, which you will know by it beginning to look like stiff jelly when cold, and losing all appearance of grease; then try it; if it seems too strong, or makes the hands rough, add more boiling water. The soap will be ready to use in about nine days after it is started.

At the close of the session, without giving the matter the slightest consideration, the legislature has abolished the death penalty. The thing went by default, no one taking the least interest in it. A dog enactment or milk measure movement would have gone by the board for days, but this question which is one of the greatest importance, glides through without a thought. Another argument for the better pay of our legislators, and longer sessions.

Mr. Beecher is supposed to have left about $110,000, mostly in personal property. He received a salary of $18,000 a year, about $14,000 from his lectures, and $40

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se at Saco, in of Port- in Rye four there have been sales of small lots at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and easy. We quote steamer yellow at 51¾@52c, steamer mixed at 51¾c, and no grade at at 51@51½c per bush. Oats are in moderate demand and weak, with choice clipped quoted at 42@42½c; No 1 white and barley 41@42c; No 2 white, in elevators, at 38@38½c; No 2 white, on track, billed through, at 38½c; No 3 white at 37½c; and mixed at 36½@37½c per bush. In futures there were no sales on the call. For cash No 2 white the closing prices were 37¾c bid, and 38¼@38½c asked, making the settling price 37½ per bush. Immediately after the call there were sales of 2700 bush. April. No 2 white at 38¾c and 8100 bush do at 38c per bush. The market closed weak for all kinds of grain, owing to the decline at the West.

PROVISION. There is not so much buoyancy in the butter market as last week, and prices seem to have reached their top limit, but there are no signs of a reaction at present.

The price of eggs has settled down a little from the quotations of a week ago, but the demand is steadily increasing and receipts are kept well sold up. Sales on Monday were readily made at 17@18 cents per dozen, including Western and Eastern, with some lots at ¼ cent advance.

The potato market was quiet on Monday and Tuesday, but sales during the week were of fair proportions and prices are without change. Houlton Rose and Hebrons command 63@65 cents, and Maine Central and Vermont rule mostly at 58@60 cents per bushel.

The bean trade has passed through another dull week and prices have eased off.

HAY. There is very little life in the hay market. Choice grades of Eastern and Northern are quoted at $17@17 50 per ton, but it is not easy to sell carloads at over $17. Medium grades rule at $14@15 50 per ton. Rye straw is selling rather slowly at $13@14 50 per ton.

### Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

AUGUSTA, MARCH 16.

APPLES—$2 00@2 50 per bbl.; dried, 2@3c per lb.; evaporated 6@7c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 65@1 85; Yellow Eyes $1 65@1 70.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20c; Ball Butter 23c.

Cheese—13@14c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 45 per cwt.

EGGS—15c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 78@6 00; Patent 6 00@6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 58@60c; oats 40@45; barley 60c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@$7; pressed $8@$10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 4c; calf skins, 8@10c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.

LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7¼@8c.

MEAL—Corn 56@58; rye 90@1 00.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 40@60c per bu.

CABBAGES, 1½c per lb; squash, 30 per lb; turnips, 30c per bushel; beets, 30c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 10@10½c; fowls 8@10c; lamb 7@8c; mutton 6@6½c; veal 10@12c; spring chickens 12@13c; Turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7c.

SHORTS—$1 10@1 20 per hundred.

### Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 15.

Cattle market unchanged.

Market Beef—Extra at 6 50@6 75; first quality at 6 00@6 25; second quality at 5 00@5 50; third quality 4 00@4 50.

Receipts of cattle 426 head.

Store Cattle—Working Oxen per pair $160@175; Farrow Cows at $15@23; fancy at $50@60; Milch Cows and Calves at $23@48; yearlings at $8 50@18; two years old $14@28; three years $24@40.

Swine—Receipts 16,695; Western fat, live, 6@6½c; northern dressed 7@7½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1959; in lots $2 50@4 00; extra $4 50@3 50.

Veal Calves 2½@7c.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments 2,000; strong, higher; shipping steers 3 90@5 25; stockers and feeders, 2 40@4 10; cows, bulls and mixed at 0 00@0 00; bulk 0 00@0 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,400; shipments 4,000; active and higher; rough and mixed 5 30@5 55; packing and shipping at 5 75@6 05; light at 5 15@5 75; skips at 3 75@4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000; shipments 1000; lower; natives 3 00@4 90; Western 3 50@4 65. Lambs at 4 00@5 75. Texans, 2 25@4 00.

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.

United States Bonds. 4's, (reg.) 109½
" " New 4s, (reg.) 127¾
" " (coup.) 128¾
" " New 4½'s (reg. 109
" " 4½ (coup.) 109
" " Pacific 6s. 117½

QUICK WORK. Thursday afternoon, February 17, Mr. H. P. Hubbard arrived home from Rochester, N. Y., where he had taken an advertising contract for over $100 000 from the famous Hop Bitters Company. In making it he had bound the H. P. Hubbard Company to contract for, and have ninety per cent. of the papers running the advertisements on or before March 10. Considering that February was a short month, and that the contract included every leading daily and weekly newspaper in the United States and Canada, this was an unusually short time. On figuring up this noon, they find that they have closed contracts with 92 per cent. of the papers, and have three days to spare. There is probably no agency in the country so well fixed to handle business in as prompt a manner as this firm.—[From the *New Haven Register*, March 7th, 1887.

—At the annual meeting of Pittston and Chelsea Farmers' Union, held at Pittston on the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. A. Lapham, Pittston; Vice Presidents, Geo. Brown, Chelsea; J. M. Carpenter, Francis Nash, Pittston; Secretary, F. H. Moores, Pittston; Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Ripley, Pittston; Trustees, the President and Secretary ex-officio, A. N. Duncan, Chelsea; Executive Committee, R. M. Lapham, Pittston. This society does not owe a dollar, and the Treasurer's report, as usual, showed a snug little balance in the treasury.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

## Special Notices.


ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 6Dec

NEW SYSTEM OF BEE KEEPING.

Every one who is a Farmer or Garden can have Bees and make a good profit. I have invented a Divided Honey Box and Patent Bee Feeder, which renders the business of bee keeping easy. I have received One Hundred Dollars Profit from one Hive of Bees during the Honey Season of One Year. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF FULL Particulars Free. Write for it. Address,

Mrs. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Maine. 12d11

Dr. J. W. Poland's White Pine Compound for 25 years has proved to be the safest and best remedy yet discovered in all affections of the Lungs and Kidneys. If your trouble is Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, or any Pulmonary affection, you will find it invaluable. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney, Gravel, &c. This medicine is prepared from the inner bark of the pine, and all are familiar with its healing properties. Prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass. 19d14

YORK COUNTY POMONA GRANGE. This Grange met with Saco Grange, March 10. In face of a blinding snow storm they came, some fifteen miles. Eight were present from Cornish. Meeting was called to order by Master Carter. Reports from subordinate Lodges were given, only two failing to respond. They showed the Order was in a flourishing condition. Since last month Alewive has initiated 38; Saco 15; Biddeford 14; Cornish and Hollis 5 each. Suggestions were then made by deputies, and the unwritten work exemplified by Overseer Seth Simcott of Saco.

During recess a fine dinner was served, after which the Grange adjourned to G. A. R. Hall which Saco Grange had hired that there might be room to confer the fifth degree in the full form. 19 took this beautiful and instructive degree. Much credit is due the officers for the correct manner their parts were carried through. It was highly praised by all present, many of whom had not seen the degree worked in the amplified form.

Discussion was then opened by Lecturer Emmons upon the question: "To what extent can farmers afford to purchase commercial fertilizers? While the majority appeared to think that farmers must put their dependence upon barnyard manure, and only purchase fertilizer to apply to hoed crops, a few thought it would pay to use it alone. Mr. Doe of Saco, made an able argument in favor of farmers using more and farming better, and described the improvements constantly being made by manufacturers in making, and farmers in applying special fertilizers. Many good points were brought out, and the time for closing the meeting only stopped the debate. The next meeting will be held at Biddeford, Apr. 7th.

### That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly everybody in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Already the Aroostook meeting, held in Boston, is bearing fruit. The other day, some forty persons from Boston, Cambridge, and other suburban towns met at Plympton Hall, Boston, to talk over the prospects of forming a colony to settle on the rich lands of Aroostook county. Another meeting will be held.

### CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 213 East Ninth St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge. 15d43eow

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

Salvatine will cure you of that Stiff Back. Salvatine will take away the Pain from your Joints.

Salvatine will relieve you of all Colic.

Salvatine will destroy the effects of Rheumatism on the Bowels, on the Chest and on the Kidneys.

Salvatine is the friend of the poor and the rich alike, it will cure the rich man's Gout and the poor man's Rheumatism.

CALDWELL SWEET & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Bangor, Me.

Sold everywhere.

Good Old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best cough medicine for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Get the genuine. CUTLER BROS. & CO. Boston. 20d18

## Married.

In this city, March 8, by Rev. J. B. Jordan, Geo A. Malone of Lawrence, Mass., to Georgiana Ferguson of this city.

In this city, March 11, Samuel Wannofsky to Cecilia Dembitz, both of Augusta.

In Auburn, March 5, Everett E. McKeon to Mrs. Ella M. Hebbard.

In Biddeford, Eastman P. Seavey to Isabelle McCarr.

In Bethel, March 4, Julian L. Stowe of Newry, to Bertha Emery of Riley Plantation.

In Belfast, March 5, Mark A. Wadlin of Northport, to Lelia E. Marriner of Searsmont.

In Brockton, Mass., March 8, E. Bertrand Burr to Emma Washburn Burr, both of Brewer.

In Beverly, Mass., March 5, Henry Grant to Edith Nicholson, both of Beverly.

In Cape Elizabeth, March 9, Eugene A. Gurney of Portland, to Mary A. Evans of Cape Elizabeth.

In Calais, Feb. 28, Adelbert T. Greenlaw to Helen Pottigrew.

In Caribou, Feb. 25, Joseph Gilbertson to Phoebe Bolair, both of Caribou.

In Dixmont, March 5, John King to Alice L. Sylvester, both of Etna.

In Dennysville, Feb. 21, James L. Locke to Mrs. Hannah Cunningham, both of Edmunds.

In East Machias, Feb. 27, Asyo Morse of Harrington, to Delila A. Berry of E. M.

In Ellsworth, March 2, Eben N. Stover of Ellsworth, to Annie C. Klaiber of Bangor.

In Eastport, Feb. 21, John McQuade to Sarah A. Ross, both of Eastport.

In Foxcroft, Feb. 26, Thomas Lovejoy to Mary E. Pascoe, both of Foxcroft.

In Houlton, Feb. 18, David Austin to Gertrude Lily, both of Littleton; March 4, Warren B. Gallop to Mary Jane Brooks, both of South Hampton, N. H.; Feb. 22, Edward S. F. Nickerson of Houlton, to Jennie M. Pipes of Fort Fairfield.

In Harmony, March 3, Fred C. Pease to Lucinder A. Whitcomb, both of Wellington.

In Mars Hill, Feb. 20, James W. Shaw to Miss Gilberson.

In Marysville, N. B., Feb. 21, Whidden Graham to Lizzie Cheatham.

In Mechanicsport, Feb. 28, Arthur S. Clark to Mary A. Small, both of Machiasport.

In Merrill, Pi., Feb. 19, John G. Tarbell to Laura A. Darling, both of Merrill Pi.

In New Sharon, March 5, Noah Hoyt to Sophronia Storer, both of Vienna.

In Norway, March 6, Rev. W. W. Hooper to Mary D. Shackley.

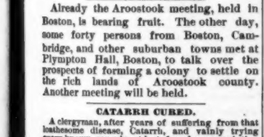
In Parsonsfield, Charles A. Peary to Cora Meserve.

In Parkman, Feb. 27, Henry J. Davis of Sangerville, to Ellen Jane Foxcroft.

In Rockland, March 3, Harry Irving Hix to Evelyn M., third daughter of George M. Brainerd, both of Rockland; March 7, Ira W. Marshall of Gloucester, Mass., to May J. Clinton of Rockland; Feb. 20, Luke Armstrong of Thomaston, to Maud M. Copeland of Round Pond.

In Saco, March 3, Seth L. Waterhouse to Mrs. Lydia A. Colter, both of Saco.

In South Windham, March 4, Samuel Bragdon to Mrs. M. A. Johnson, both of Windham.



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TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of diseases, humiliating exhalations, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, a medicinal jelly, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

## Died.

In this city, March 13, of apoplexy and pneumonia, Sarah A., wife of Horace B. Randall, aged 54 years, formerly of Vassalboro'.

In this city, March 5, Sylvia Birdin, aged 80 years, third wife of Winslow Birdin.

In Addison, Feb. 28, Mrs. John Jenkins, daughter of Capt. Benj. Newberry, aged about 19 years.

In Amherst, March 4, Mrs. Ann J., wife of David Kimball, aged 56 years.

In Brewer, March 6, James Crowley, aged 68 years.

In Boothbay, Feb. 28, Capt. John B. Emerson, aged 51 years, 6 months.

In Brunswick, March 6, Frederick H. Moody, aged 39 years; March 7, Wilbur J. Lombard, aged 18 years, 9 months.

In Belfast, March 8, Jonathan Holmes, aged 98 years, 8 months; March 4, John Danforth, aged about 80 years.

In Bath, March 9, Mrs. Mary Bourne, aged 80 years, 6 months; March 4, Mrs. Rebecca H. Young, aged 73 years; March 7, at the Sagadahoc House, Carrie M., wife of H. W. Houghton.

In Calais, Feb. 7, Thomas McNamara, aged 72 years.

In Cumberland, March 10, Prof. Sam'l K. Hitchings, aged 29 years, 6 months.

In Deering, March 7, Alice M. Jones of Limington, aged 25 years, 10 months; March 11, Maggie, wife of Charles West.

In Ea.sport, March 1, Mary Carnick, aged 67 years.

In East Winthrop, March 8, Zelotes A. Marrow, aged 56 years, 7 months.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 25, Mrs. Dorothy Mosley, aged 98 years, 3 months; March 2, Mrs. Hannah T. Macomber, widow of the late John C. Macomber, aged 76 years, 2 months.

In Farmington, Feb. 27, Alvira D. Tebbetts, aged 75 years.

In Fort Fairfield, Feb. 24, Mrs. Violette E., widow of the late Hon. Isaac Hacker, aged 79 years.

In Hallowell, March 10, Henry A. Brooks, aged 77 years, 1 month.

In Harrington, Feb. 23, William Alline, aged 82 years.

In Harmony, Feb. 22, Mrs. Lydia Kimball, aged 87 years, 4 months.

In Houlton, March 3, William Champion, aged 41 years.

In Littleton, March 7, James Little, aged 78 years.

In Limestone, March 4, P. B. Sayward, aged about 65 years.

In Lincolnville, Feb. 27, Danie' Fletcher.

In Mercer, March 6, Benjamin Berrington, formerly of New Sharon, aged about 80 years.

In Milltown, March 8, John Murphy, aged 60 years, 9 months.

In New Sharon, Jan. 25, Edwin O. Andrews, aged 50 years, 1 month.

In Northport, Feb. 28, Henry M. Drinkwater, aged 70 years, 8 months.

In Orono, March 9, John B. Wilson, aged 26 years, 7 months.

In Portland, March 10, Mrs. Louisa H., wife of Chas. Greenough and daughter of the late John Ham of Bangor, aged 76 years; March 11, Edward Fox Fessenden, aged 21 years; March 7, of heart disease, Mrs. Almira M., widow of the late Capt. James Blanchard; March 7, Mrs. Mary Augusta Roberts, widow of the late Edmund A. Eaton, aged 77 years; March 11, Abner Shaw, aged 78 years; March 8, Mrs. Catharine Thornton, aged 78 years; March 8, Coleman Flaherty, aged 42 years; March 9, Ann M. Fitch, aged 58 years; March 7, Mary Curran, aged 66 years; March 8, Holland Gw ran, aged 80 years; March 10, John A. Osgo-d, aged 70 years 6 months; March 10, Clementine Jordan, wife of Edgar A. Robinson, aged 36 years, 11 months; March 9, F. W. Redlon, aged 40 years, 5 months; March 10, John Holmes, aged 33 years.

In Princeton, March 2, Paul Spooner, aged 87 years, 2 months; March 6, Nathaniel Thornton, aged 71 years.

In Pembroke, March 8, Mrs. Abbie J. Babcock, aged 39 years.

In Rockland, March 3, Sarah R., wife of the late A. D. Lawry, aged 49 years, 5 months.

In Richmond, March 7, Mrs. Aurilla Look, aged 67 years; March 7, Mrs. Julia A. Gale, aged 57 years, 1 month.

In Saccarappa, March 6, Mrs. W. S. Voter, aged 36 years.

In Robbinston, Feb. 28, Joseph Hinton, aged 93 years.

In Searsmont, March 1, John Colby Knowlton, aged 64 years, 6 months.

In Skowhegan, March 2, Harriet, widow of the late Barnabas Palmer, in the 83d year of her age.

In Springfield, March 3, Brooks A. Reed, aged 75 years.

In Thorndike, March 13, Israel Hall, aged 89 years, 8 months.

In Topsham, March 6, Ralph W. Morton, aged 26 years, son of J. J. Morton of South Parta.

In Worcester, Mass., March 5, Mrs. Ann T. Dicks, widow of the late Capt. John W. Dicks, formerly of Portland.

In Waltham, Mass., March 9, Sidney W. Washburn, aged 49 years, 8 months.

In Willard, C. E., March 8, Emily, wife of Luther Blanchard of Searsport, aged 66 years, 7 mos.

In Waterville, March 7, Ernest Bennett, aged 7 years; March 6, Sarah Dingley, aged 88 years; March 10, Mrs. Asenath Nelson, aged 71 years.


## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

### Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

### Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



CANTATAS FOR FLOWER TIME!

Teachers of Juvenile Singing Classes do not need to be told of the intense interest and enthusiasm which attends the singing of CANTATAS. The following are new, bright, pretty, and easily given. Commence in time to prepare them.

QUEEN OF NATURE. Operetta. By S. Sargent.
FORE-T JUBILEE BAND. N. B. Sargent.
NEW FLORA'S FESTIVAL. Brainerd & Taylor. Arranged by J. C. Johnson.
MERRY COMPANY, or Cadet's Picnic. Collin Coe.

Price of each book, 40 cts., or $3.60 per doz.

The first two books are by a nature- and music-lover, who fills them with very sweet songs of birds, flowers, insects, etc. Flora's Festival, doubled in size, and with minute directions, will surely be a success, as will, in another way, the "MERRY COMPANY."

Our new edition of VOICES OF PRAISE, (40 cts., or $4.20 per doz.) by Rev. C. L. Hutchins, is especially commended to all who desire a Sunday School Song Book of the highest character.

Schools, Academies and Seminaries are always in want of new pieces. The carefully compiled School Song Books of Ditson & Co. We recommend for the higher schools, SONG GREETING (90 cts.) and ROYAL SINGER (60 cts.), for grammar schools, SONG BELLS (50 cts.), and for primary schools, GEMS FOR LITTLE SINGERS (30 cts.)

Any book mailed for Retail Price.

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FOR SALE.

One fine Holstein Bull Calf, (recorded) No. 4736, H. F. H. B.; dropped Jan. 3d, 1887. Sire Capt. Artis, No. 3501, H. H. B. (imported); dam Miss. Jongena, No. 6444, H. H. B., (imported). Address,

A. E. & F. E. SKILLINGS,
3t18 Cape Elizabeth Depot, Maine.


### Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of James A. McNelly of Benton, and Frank H. Moores of Pittston, insolvent Debtors, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the Insolvency Laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN,
Register of the Court of Insolvency.
Augusta, Mar. 14, 1887. 3t15


LAKE VIEW POULTRY YARDS,

White Plymouth Rock Eggs, $2 for 13.
South American Brahma's 50 cts. each.
Laced Wyandottes, $1 for 13.
Brown Leghorns. $1 for 13.

MRS. D. W. WHITE,
EAST WINTHROP, 3t12* MAINE.



WANTED.

Location for a Corn Factory.

Address: JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
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3t16 JAS. P. WESTON, Pres't, DEERING, ME.



TWO PURE BRED

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale; one two years in August and one yearling. Both dark red, no white, good size, fine shape, and will be sold very low as I cannot use them.

MARTIN WHITTIER,
FREEDOM, MAINE.
8t17



CANADA HARD-WOOD UNLEACHED ASHES!

Cheapest Fertilizer in use, and free from noxious weeds. Delivered at any railway depot in carloads of 15 to 20 tons quantity. Price and analysis sent free on application to CRLAS. STRUTHERS,
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CONSUMPTION

And Long Affections Cured. A remedy discovered by a German physician by which he cured all of his own children of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Affections, even after the last stages had been reached, when all other remedies failed. Any sufferer sending name and address will receive the prescription free of charge, with full directions for home use. Please mention this paper. Address, DR. W. F. G. HOETLING & CO., EAST BOSTON, MASS. 20d26



CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. 20d26



DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 61 West 31st St., New York City. 20d26



$65 A MONTH and TEACHERS Board for three Students or live men in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia. 8t45


## SHALL STATE CHEMISTS GIVE UP COMMERCIAL VALUATIONS?

*Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:*

No, not by any means. They are the only safeguard of the farmer, who without them would be victimized by many fertilizer manufacturers. Not that the brand with the highest valuation is necessarily the best to use on the farm; for chemists keep saying that they cannot find out in the laboratory what materials, whether good or bad to use as a manure, have gone into a complete fertiliser.

Of what use, then, are valuations?

They are of great value, as you shall see.

They are, as it were, the touchstone by means of which the farmer can measure with almost scientific accuracy the honesty of the manufacturers; thus doing what the trained chemist confesses that he cannot do. A careful perusal of the following argument will explain the above.

If two different brands are both made out of honest materials, the one with the higher valuation will show the best crop result. If the one with the highest valuation does not show the best crop result, it cannot be made out of honest materials.

If one brand has a valuation one quarter higher than another, it ought, if both are made of honest materials, to show a profit one quarter greater in the crop produced by it. If it shows a profit less than one quarter greater, it must be made at least, partly of dishonest material.

If this is not sound reasoning, the whole theory of commercial valuations must fall to the ground.

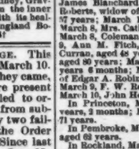
Let farmers, therefore, use the published valuations to test the manufacturers' good faith, recognizing them as a good thing provided it is understood exactly what bearing they have on the fertilizer question.

It is only necessary, before buying largely of a brand with a suspiciously high valuation, to try it alongside of a lower figured brand in good standing.

If the higher brand does not not give the bigger crop the suspicion was justified. —*H. G. C. in Massachusetts Ploughman, March 5th, 1887.*


4 DECADES

HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, LUNG DISEASES FIRST BY THE USE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET IT IS DAILY TROUBLED AS MUCH AS EVER BY THESE DISEASES, AND YET IT IS DAILY CURED AS MUCH AS EVER BY BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.



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MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

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240 acres; cuts from 75 to 100 tons No. 1 hay; has 800,000 feet lumber and 3000 cords hard wood on the place; plenty fruit; 2 barns, 80 feet long; tools, carriages, granaries, &c., all in good order for a No. 1 farm.

Pastures well watered by large brook, with good trout fishing. This is a splendid cattle or horse farm; cost me $17,000; will sell for $5000, as I have no use for it, and am 1600 miles away. Terms to suit.

J. S. HAWES,
COLONY, Anderson County, KANSAS. 8t18



STATEMENT
OF THE
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
DECEMBER 31, 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $400,000.00 |
| Re Insurance Reserve | 1,022,787.37 |
| Unexpired Risks | 60,675.15 |
| Net Surplus | 1,227,426.40 |
| Total Assets | 2,710,881.92 |

SCULL & BRADLEY, Managers,
GIDEON SCULL, FRED'K BRADLEY, GEO. F. FIELD
DAVIS, FARR & CO., Agents, AUGUSTA. 3t18



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Trotting Horse Breeders

Offer several stakes for colts and fillies from two to five years old, and for stallions that have never be-ten 2.35, to be trotted next fall; also for foals of 1886 to be trotted in 1888, and foals of 1887 to be trotted in 1890. Several of these are open to

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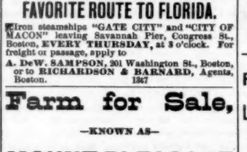

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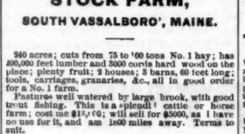


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WILLIS SAP SPOUT

Is up now, with Rod, Hook and Bit, to use and will obtain more sap than any other Spout. Send for circular of Maple Sugar Goods.

CHARLES HILLAS & SON, Utica, N. Y. Also Manufacturers of Cheese Making Apparatus. 4t10



UNDER GRANITE HALL,

Corner Market Square, Augusta, is PARTRIDGE'S OLD AND RELIABLE DRUG STORE. Best medicines, Trusses, and all Druggists' Goods at reasonable prices.

Chas. K. Partridge,
PROPRIETOR.



I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. address. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York. 20d26



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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BOSTON, - - MASSACHUSETTS.

Statement of Business for 1886.

Assets ..... $17,966,845.66

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Premiums | $2,311,778.47 | |
| For Interest, Rents, and Profit and Loss, less Taxes | 803,570.80 | 3,114,338.26 |
| | | $21,081,309.02 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Death Claims | $1,020,345.00 | |
| Matured and Discounted Endowments | 267,315.00 | |
| Cancelled and Surrendered Policies | 295,726.43 | |
| Distributions of Surplus | 450,370.17 | |
| Total paid to Policy-holders | $1,971,375.60 | |
| Amount paid for Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Fees, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and all other incidental expenses at the Home Office and at Agencies | 388,054.55 | |
| Amount paid for Premium on investments purchased during the year, and accrued interest thereon | 96,499.62

## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Welcome, Spring.

BY P. H. WADSWORTH.

Oh beautiful spring! thou'rt coming again,
And we'll hail thee with delight;
You soon with don thy robes of green,
And put off thy dress of white.

We will bid good bye to the frost and cold,
To the wintry winds that blow,
And we'll say farewell, with a merry heart,
To the blinding storms of snow.

There are charms we know in the grand, bright days,
Lit up by the smiling sun;
Or when we sit by the cheerful fire,
And our work for the day is done.

Or when we glide with the gallant steed,
O'er the diamond-crested snow;
And we heed not the shadows on the path
Of this sorrowing world below.

But the spring that comes with its glad new life,
And its cheerful notes of song;
With the bloom of sweetly scented flowers,
And a thousand harp chords strung;—

It sends a thrill to our heart aft soon,
And we lift our voice in praise,
Unto Him who crowns the years with love,
And is numbering all our days.
*Augusta.*

## Our Story Teller.

### THE CRISES IN TWO LIVES.

#### A Temperance Tale.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

IN TWO NUMBERS.—NUMBER TWO.

The billiard saloon into which Hal Langly stepped just before midnight was, with its adjoining rooms, as brilliant and comfortable a place as money and taste could make it, and catered to every want of its rich and fashionable patrons. On New Year's Eve the rooms were sure to be crowded, while the various resources of the establishment were taxed to the utmost.

Some of the visitors confined themselves to the game; others lounged about the rooms smoking dainty cigarettes, while others, seated at tables, discussed their oysters and champagne. Among the latter, Hal found his intimate friend, Gordon Coulter, a young man of about his own age but of rather stronger character, and whose moderation in all things had kept the more ardent Hal from many an excess. Hal loved Gordon like a brother, and usually followed his counsel without much argument. The two young men ate their oysters and drank sparingly of champagne, and then Gordon proposed a game, but Hal preferring to wait awhile, Gordon went to the billiard-room with another friend, whispering, however, a parting caution to Hal against taking any more wine. But Gordon had scarcely turned his back when a gay party entered and invited Hal to join them at a table in the next room, where they were going to have some singing. The young man needed no urging, and was soon laughing and talking with a noisy crowd, all bent on having what they called a good time. The table was covered with bottles of wine, which were renewed as fast as they were emptied. And it was marvelous how often this had to be done. First they must drink a farewell to the departing year; then, a welcome to the new one; then sing merry sogps, and again, drink toasts to absent friends and to each other until their brains were muddled, their speech thick, their utterances more and more silly. And some danced and shouted, while others staggered to sofas and slept a dull, heavy sleep, and others still became aggressive and quarrelsome.

The increased noise and confusion around the large supper table at last aroused curiosity among those in the billiard-room, and Gordon Coulter, with others, went to see what was going on. Hearing Hal's voice, Coulter edged his way through the crowd just in time to see Hal, whose face was distorted with rage, raise a pistol to fire at a pale-faced boy who, armed with a heavy stick, was about to strike him. The stick fell, and the pistol went off, but Gordon Coulter received both blow and ball. He had thrown himself between the two disputants at the instant when one murder, at least, would have been committed.

The confusion now was fearful. Men rushed hither and thither shouting, some for the police, others for a doctor. The noise attracted the few people still on the street, making them crowd into the club-rooms, which were soon so full that the police arriving had hard work to force their way to the spot where Gordon Coulter, supported by his only half-sobered but agonized friend, lay bleeding and insensible.

A few moments later and the crowd deserted the building, some to follow the litter which bore the wounded young man to the hospital; some to accompany the police and poor Hal Langly to headquarters. The unfortunate boy made no resistance and asked no questions, for though sober enough to understand what had occurred, his senses seemed benumbed, and his head ached with the effort to remember how it all came about. But he heard the chimes pealing, and he knew it was New Year's morning, and strange enough, all he could think of distinctly was the number of calls he had to make before his mother's grand dinner party came off that evening. As he entered the waiting-room of the station a woman was passing out, but as she caught sight of him she started, stopped and gazed for an instant into his bowed face, and then seizing his hand exclaimed: "Hal Langly! Can it be? My poor boy, what are you doing here?"

He looked up and recognized her, but could only utter the two words: "Cousin Nell!" and then sank on a bench and covered his face with his hands.

Eleanor Langly, for it was she who had come to the station to give information about her lost children, forgot even them for a moment as she bent over and kissed the poor boy, and putting her arm around him, tried to soothe him while she heard from the officer what had happened at the billiard-saloon.

"The young chap was to full of liquor; that was the whole cause of it," said the officer as he ended his narrative.

"Oh, Cousin Neil," murmured Hal, "if he dies, if I have killed him, what shall I do—what shall I do?—and mother—who will tell her?"

Eleanor was silent, and could only press the sobbing boy more closely to her. There was no comfort she could offer, and her heart swelled anew almost to bursting as she thought of her drunken husband at home, and then looked at this child reared so tenderly, who had fallen into the same fiend that had ruined her happiness.

A policeman came up with a paper in his hand, and said he must now take the prisoner to his cell. Hal shuddered, but instantly arose.

"May I not go with him?" asked Eleanor. "He is my relative, and alas! I can do nothing more to-night about my poor children."

Her request was granted, and she staid with Hal, consoled him as far as she was able in her own distracted state of anxiety, and only left him when, at her persuasion, he lay down on the bench, and worn out with his grief fell asleep.

Eleanor had promised him that as early as possible she would go and break the terrible news to his family.

And now, again securing from the officer in charge of the station the assurance that every effort be made to find her lost children, Eleanor passed out into the gray mists of the early dawn, and with an additional weight at her heart, almost flew to her wretched home, hoping that her poor little ones had found their way back. The room was cold as ice, but her husband still lay sleeping. His softer breathing, however, showed that the drunkenness had passed off, and he could be more easily in arousing him. Fierce and bitter as were the feelings raging in her breast, inspiring her with words of stinging reproach as she saw no signs of her children, Eleanor could not help pitying her husband when he fully understood that his two little girls had wandered away on that stormy night, driven off by him.

A man's righteous rage against another man is a terrible thing to behold, but when it is turned against himself, fed by the stings of an accusing conscience, with no loophole for defence or excuse to be found then, even the fallen angels must regard him with compassion.

Walter Langly felt as if he could clutch his fallen hero from his position, that even in the delirium of drunkenness it had not protected him from so foul a crime against nature, so dastardly a wrong against his helpless babes.

Scarcely waiting for his wife to tell him the whole story, he seized his hat and rushed like a wild man from the house, conscious of nothing, save that he must find his children.

* * * * * * * * *

The inmates of Richard Langly's sumptuous home passed a peaceful night, and the children, awakened early by the jingling of sleighbells, dressed themselves and prepared to go down and look out of the parlor windows until breakfast time. The servants had not yet entered the parlor, and when Sue Langly opened the door, all was dark. Followed by the other children, she groped her way to a window and threw open the blinds. Turning around as she did so, a strange looking heap on the hearth rug attracted her notice. Approaching it, she gave a scream which was repeated by the other children in such grand chorus that fathers, mothers and servants came running to find what could be the matter. Great indeed was their surprise on all to see the children gathered about two poorly-clad little girls who, so rudely aroused from sleep, were still rubbing their eyes in a half-dreaming state. Amid all the exclamations and questions, it was some minutes before little Grace could tell her story, but she did it so pathetically, holding Nellie by the hand the while, that the eyes of her listeners were filled with tears; and when, on further questioning, it was discovered that these poor waifs were the children of their own cousin, once near to them almost as a brother, their pity became a deeper feeling, and they heartily rejoiced that Providence had directed the baby feet to their abode. Most tenderly did they now take possession of the little ones, and lavish on them the care they so much needed.

It was proposed to send a messenger at once to the children's mother to inform her of their safety. But though little Grace could tell the name of the street in which her home was situated, her further information was so indefinite that it was concluded to send a message to the nearest police station instead, Mr. Langly surmising that the mother would go there to make inquiry for the children.

"Where is Hal this morning?" asked Mrs. Langly, as she seated herself at the breakfast table.

"He did not come to bed last night," said Dick, who shared his brother's room.

"He must have gone out before our friends left last evening," suggested Mrs. Langly, "said that accounts for the dining-room window being open. He must have left the house by that way."

"Well, where do you suppose he is?" asked Mrs. Grover anxiously.

"Your tone and looks amuse me, Ruth," said Mr. Langly. "You need not be alarmed; the boy is all right. I suppose he went somewhere with some of his friends to see the old year out. There's no harm in it. I daresay he went home afterwards with Gordon Coulter, and as they are to make their calls together, we may not see him until dinner time."

Mrs. Grover said no more, but she knew she would feel very differently if it was her boy about whose whereabouts there was so much uncertainty.

The breakfast was not yet over when the door-bell rang, and the servant entered to say that a woman in the hall desired to speak to Mr. Langly. Before he could rise the door opened wide, and the pale, haggard face of Eleanor Langly looked in upon them. At the same instant she screamed, as she sprang forward and clasped her children frantically in her arms. Even the servants turned away to hide their tears as the mother, crying "Oh, my babies—my babies—have I found you at last?" gave way to her overstrung feelings, and sobbed convulsively. Mrs. Langly and Mrs. Grover with streaming eyes approached their unfortunate cousin, and tried to speak words of comfort to her. Controlling herself with a great effort, Eleanor turned to them.

"You sheltered my forlorn little ones!" she exclaimed. "God bless you! God forever bless you! But"—she stopped, and even thrust her children from her in the first moment of the recollection of the sad tidings she had come to tell. She glanced rapidly around the table. It was evident that all had been bright and cheerful before she entered; therefore no rumor of the night's event had reached them. How was she to tell it? In her grief and agitation she waved her cousins aside, and sank into a chair, covering her face with her hands.

"Come with me, Eleanor," whispered Mrs. Grover. "We all know—the children will be safe here—come to my room with me."

"Know all! What do you know?" cried Eleanor, starting up. "Oh, no!" she moaned, clasping her hands, "you do not know *all!* Come with me somewhere, Richard," she added, turning to Mr. Langly—"I must see you alone."

And as Mr. Langly led the way to the library, no suspicion rested upon the mind of any one present that what Eleanor had to tell concerned them personally. Mrs. Grover suggested that Walter had doubtless got himself into some trouble. "Oh, this drink, this drink," she added, "what has it not to answer for!"

"Yes indeed!" responded Mrs. Langly, mechanically.

Mr. Langly's surmises, like those of his wife and sister, pointed only to his Cousin Walter, and the shock of Eleanor's revelation was all the greater in consequence. He could not, he would not believe what she told him. There must be some mistake—such a blow could not come to him. The new year could not have brought him so much misery—and so on for at least half an hour, before Eleanor could quiet his agitation sufficiently to make him listen to reason.

"You must go to the boy," she said, "he expects you and needs you. We will keep the truth from his mother as long as possible."

"Yes," he moaned, wringing his hands, "keep it from her; it will kill her—she could never bear it! Oh, my boy—my poor, poor boy!"

. . . . .

Half an hour later, Mr. Langly entered the cell where his idolized son stood with bowed head before him. What passed between the two we need not record, but when Richard Langly came forth from that interview, it seemed as though ten years had been added to his age, and the sorrows of a lifetime written on the lines of his face.

"Arrange at once for my son's ball," he said to the Lieutenant of Police, "any amount, only get through with it, and let me take him from this place."

And as soon as the necessary steps could be taken which gave Hal his freedom, he and his father took a carriage and drove to the hospital to which Gordon Coulter had been taken in a supposed dying condition. Hal, at his father's side, silent and motionless during the drive, his head bowed in his hands, and his whole attitude one of deepest humiliation and dejection. Mr. Langly did not remove his eyes from him, and now understood something of a mother's love, for never had the boy been so dear to him, never before, even in two or three violent illnesses of his childhood, had he felt so like folding him in his arms and praying: "My life, O, Lord; take me, but spare my boy!"

And the early bells for church were ringing, and the bright sunshine glittered on the snow, and the merry sleighbells jingled, and the streets and shops of the great city displayed everywhere gay emblems of welcome to the beautiful new year.

Gordon Coulter's wounds had been dressed, and he lay in a semi-conscious state on his cot in the hospital ward, for the proposed removal to his own home had been abandoned as dangerous. By his side sat his father, the rector of a fashionable church, displaying in his speech and manner less of anxiety for his son than vexation that he was detained from his church duties. He had arisen with the intention of calling a nurse, when Mr. Langly and his son entered. The slight noise they made aroused Gordon, who, opening his eyes, saw his friend, and at once extended his hand to him.

"I can't take it," moaned poor Hal, shrinking back: "I can't—oh, Gordon—Gordon!"

Even the reserved, dignified clergyman felt the moisture gather in his eyes as the boy threw himself by the bedside, and sobbed forth his penitence and his grief.

"I know, Hal; I know, old fellow;" said Gordon feebly, "you are not yourself—don't fret—it was the wine that did it."

"I would have shot myself sooner," murmured Hal. "Oh, Gordon, what can I do?"

Gordon's strength was already exhausted, but he whispered: "Make me a promise, Hal—that as long as you live you will never take another drop of liquor; I have made that vow for myself, should my life be spared."

"Never," said Hal, for the first time looking his friend in the face, "never shall another drop pass my lips. Would to God that I had never learned the taste of it!"

Mr. Langly's head sank on the table near which he was seated, and he groaned aloud. But before anything more could be said the physician in attendance came in, and in answer to Mr. Coulter's questions, said that the patient's condition was exceedingly grave, and that for several days he must be watched with the greatest care. Hal begged that he might be allowed to remain with his friend, and when Gordon urged the same request it was granted, and this much comfort afforded to the grief-stricken youth.

It was long past noon when Mr. Langly left the hospital, his son begging him as he departed to keep the news from his mother as long as possible.

Years afterwards, when Mr. Langly's hair was white and his steps unsteady with age, he remembered with a gasp and a shudder his lonely drive from the hospital to his home on that dreadful New Year's day. How was he to meet his wife? how mask his wretchedness? She had, perhaps, already heard everything. He almost hoped she had. But no; as he approached the mansion, and saw the line of sleighs and cutters before the door, he knew she was in the full tide of New Year's calls, and had heard nothing of what he felt was almost killing him.

Even so; the parlors were full of merry guests, and as he passed the dining-room door Mr. Langly saw through the half-portiere his wife laughing and talking with a group of young men, each one holding a glass of wine in his hand. Mr. Langly involuntarily clenched his hand and started forward, but restrained himself, and hastening on up stairs, shut himself up in his smoking-room. How long he sat there he hardly knew. He was aroused by the butler, who, knocking at the door, put his head in and asked what wines should be prepared for dinner.

"None!" shouted Mr. Langly, striking the table violently with his fist; "not a drop!—do you hear?—not a drop of anything in the shape of liquor!"

The butler retreated in fright, half suspecting that his master, who he supposed had been making calls, had taken a few drops too much himself.

Many a guest that day looked pityingly upon Mrs. Langly and her handsome children, for the dreadful affair at the club had soon been known all over town, and several times when Mrs. Langly asked her young men callers if they had met Hal on their rounds, they had found it difficult to reply with unconcern.

As the dinner hour approached, and her son did not appear, she began to feel somewhat anxious, and when told that Mr. Langly was in his room, she went to express her solicitude to him. He had mastered his feelings to a certain extent by this time, and was able to answer her with a calm countenance that he had seen Hal, and had left him with Gordon Coulter. Thus reassured, Mrs. Langly prepared to receive the distinguished guests who were to honor her dinner with their presence. Mrs. Grover had divided her time all day between the callers, many of whom were old friends, and her cousin Eleanor. She listened with warm sympathy to the long story Eleanor had to tell—a story so common, alas! so full of the same pitiful pictures that are every day forced before our eyes by the demon of the dram-shop, that there is no need to reproduce them here—the old, old story of the genial, weak man, lured on by those he called his friends to the very brink of ruin, and left there—to save himself if he could; if not, to be dragged over the precipice and down into the gulf whose dark waters are constantly closing over many of the brightest of the youth of our country.

But though Walter Langly's condition seemed as discouraging as it was possible to be, Mrs. Grover could not give him up. It was worth a mighty effort to save this man, once distinguished for all that was honorable and amiable, and she resolved that the effort should be made. Few encouraging words were needed to bring hope, so many times driven away, back to the heart of the faithful wife. Late in the day she and Ruth sought for and found Walter alone in his desolate home, ignorant of his children's safety, and almost crazed with anxiety and remorse. When he was brought to them and saw them neatly dressed, smiling and happy, his own happiness was so great that Ruth Grover, seeing how deeply the terrible lesson he had received was sinking into his heart, thought best to defer for awhile the earnest talk she had determined to have with him.

And still Mrs. Langly was kept in ignorance of the calamity that had fallen upon her own family circle. And Mr. Langly, who had received some encouraging news from the hospital, was able to welcome his dinner guests and sit at his table with a calm demeanor. All sat in the hostess and her children knew what had happened, and the efforts at gaiety were feeble and generally unsuccessful. Mrs. Langly had been told by the butler only at the last moment etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is of her husband's order about the wine, and thought it very strange; but there was no opportunity to question him concerning it, and she was forced to be content that her guests did not appear to notice its absence.

The dessert had been put upon the table, and then Mr. Langly directed a servant to go and request his Cousin Walter and his wife to come in. They had evidently expected the invitation and came at once, and, to Mrs. Langly's surprise, seated themselves near her husband. Mr. Langly then arose. "My friends," he said, "this is the first day of the New Year; the time of all others when good resolutions should be made. Most of you doubtless, know already what has brought me to my senses on the subject of wine-drinking"—his voice began to tremble, and he dared not look at his wife. After a painful pause, he continued: "If it is to be my fate to be carried to the earth, never to raise my head again, I have only myself to blame for it. I have thought it no harm to drink wine daily, to give it to my children, to set the example to my servants. The flimsy veil which has obscured my vision, has been rudely torn away this day, and I see plainly the awful mistake I have made. And now, hear me, my friends, and may the recording angel hear me also! Never shall the subtle poison, in any form, moisten my lips again or enter my household!"

As he ceased to speak, Walter Langly, too much agitated to rise from his seat, spoke and said: "I also vow from this day forth to turn from the wine-cup as I would from a wild beast. Many of you in years gone by, were my friends; I ask you now to help the poor drunkard to be a man again."

Not one person then present ever forgot that day, and more than one added his or her silent resolution to the outspoken one of their host and hostess, to reform their own habits and the habits of their households.

Little more of my story remains to be told. The guests all departed immediately after the dinner was over, and when Mrs. Langly learned from her husband the explanation of much that had mystified her. it was hard to tell the truth, and harder still to witness her wild grief, in which she did not spare herself for her share in making so easy the road to temptation and sin for her young son.

But happily for all concerned, the terrible warning which had come to them so unexpectedly was not made more terrible still by the death of Gordon Coulter. He slowly recovered, watched night and day by the faithful Hal, for whom and himself such a tie was cemented as does not often bind men together. Through life, in all their various relations, they were as brothers, the older watching over the younger with a fond, affectionate solicitude which never wavered; and sustained by each other, we may feel well assured that their New Year's promise was never broken.

And when, a few years after the events I have recorded, the Langlys invited the Grovers to their Western home, and there saw their cousins Walter and Eleanor and their children, respected, prosperous and happy, they needed not to be told that there, too, the vow uttered so long before, under such painful circumstances, had been steadfastly kept. And at their first family dinner, the remembrance of the impressive lesson they had all received came back upon all, and most warmly did they echo Mr. Langly's earnest ejaculation: "God bless the Temperance cause everywhere!"

## Young Folks' Column.

*Dear Boys and Girls:* I think you deserve much praise and encouragement for your nice letters to this column. It seems as though they came direct from "Little Men" and "Little Women." (I hope you have all read those fascinating stories.) Better still it is to know that the authors of these compositions are *real* little men and women. It is a pleasure to note the marked improvement you have already made in the art of letter writing. In whatever position in life, you will sometimes be called upon to write letters. Therefore, to avoid mortification in the future by ill spelled, ill constructed letters, learn to spell and compose while young. I hope you will all write and give your names to the temperance pledge which Etta West proposes. But why give up the "Bread Making Association?" Several of the little girls write they know how to cook, and it would be interesting to know the kind of bread each one makes, the attending luck or ill luck, besides the pleasure and kindness it would give to energetic Etta. I have a little niece, three years old; she is a constant delight with her funny and wise sayings. The other day she said, "Mamma, what are the churches for, we can't go?" After a moment's thought, "I guess they're for moderation." She attends church sometimes, and commits no greater impropriety than to "take her noses off," by holding up her little chubby fist with her thumb close between her fingers. Not like her uncle Artie the first time he attended church. He got very restless during the sermon, to stand up on the seat, when to their dismay he addressed the minister in a very audible voice: "Stop that talking! I tired. T-h-o-r-e!" and sat down. Our baby keeps our hearts warm with love and interest for all little ones. What a life work lies before them.

O, little feet! That such long years
Must wander oh, through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load,
I am weary, thinking of your road.

O, little hands! that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask,
I am weary, thinking of your task."

It does seem almost insurmountable, the work these babies will accomplish if they live to the middle age of life even. But as the brain develops it calls for nourishment, work upon which to feed, as the body calls for nourishment to sustain its daily growth. Work is one of the greatest blessings of our lives, and rest is closely allied to it. Work brings the sweetest of rest. Thus both mental and physical work form a great part of life. And the more one learns, the more there is to learn. Through increasing knowledge comes the reality of our own ignorance, and a dim perception of a greater work ahead. It seems discouraging sometimes to look ahead, but the success which by patiently persevering will in some measure crown our efforts, is equally gladdening. As the years pass, and the children become men and women, they find that part by effort and part unconsciously, have grown into habits suited to become worthy men and women, keeping mind and body exercised and vigorous, making life a joy and truly worth living.

AUNT ANNIE.

I am a little boy nine years old; will be ten next June. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I like to read the letters in the column very much. I went to school this winter ten weeks. I had a very nice teacher; his name is Sanders DeMerchant, of Limestone, Maine. I study arithmetic, spelling, geography, and read in the fourth reader. I have a little sister two years old last January; her name is Myra H. Haines; she is a awful cute, we all think. My brother Charlie, who is younger than myself, helps me clean out 25 head of cattle, night and morning, and gets in the wood for the cook stove; and Albert, my brother, 5 years old, gets the wood in for the sitting-room stove. I have two sisters and one brother older than myself, and two brothers and one sister younger than myself.

*Fort Fairfield.* JOHNIE S. HAINES.

I am a little boy ten years old, and live on a farm. My grandpa takes the *Farmer*, and we like it very much. I like to read the young folks' column. I went to school this winter. My teacher's name is Mr. Fuller; we liked him very much. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. I think the answer to Ira W.'s question, which is the largest bet ever made, is the alphabet. I will close by sending a riddle: White house full of meat, no door to go in and eat.

*Warren.* FREDDIE M. KENNISTON.

I am a little boy 9 years old. I live on a farm; we have 6 cows and 4 steers. For pets I have two cats. I have two brothers; their names are Allie and Johnny. I have one sister; her name is Lottie. Our school begins in about two weeks. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. My father is in the woods hauling logs this winter. I will close by sending a riddle: Round as an apple, yellow as gold, more things in it than you are years old.

*Medway.* FRANK O. DAISEY.


A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM,
U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

*Washington, D. C.*, Sept. 24, 1884.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters? His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your bitters. J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, for prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters." *The Parents—Good Templars.*

*Milton, Del.*, Feb. 10, 1886.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters. Respectfully,

REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

*Scipio, N. Y.*, Dec. 1, 1884.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under the medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefitted and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady; and he has remained a steady and sober man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Golden Medical Discovery.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vigorous health, and a sound constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proved its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula in the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic.
Size, a vial's width—sweetness.

RUBY LIVER PARVULES

A remedy at last that does not claim to cure every disease, but simply Constipation and the disorders that are dependent upon it. This is not an irritating cathartic, but a true tonic, which never disturbs the stomach or leaves the bowels constipated. The worst cases of Constipation can be cured by the regular and persistent use of these pills. After a reasonable length of time the dose can be diminished. In this most important particular the Ruby Pill differs from all other cathartics. It is especially valuable for children and invalids.

RUBY LIVER PARVULES

will remove all functional disorders of the Liver; make the blood clear; prevent Sick Headache; and Indegestion, and prove the Complexion. Price of each, 25c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists and by the trade generally. 1y46

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Gen. Ag'ts.

HOW'S YOUR LAME BACK?

STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT BY WEARING A

Hop Plaster

Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plaster completely and speedily cures Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney Weakness, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Colds and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. Unequaled as a strengthening and soothing virtue of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1, or sent free on receipt of price, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

Beware of imitations and substitutions.

Pure White Lead,

LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD.

Our manufactures are fully warranted, and are unsurpassed by any in the market.

Lowest market prices for goods of equal quality.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,
F. A. Brown, Treas, 1y11 SALEM, MASS.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.
1914

FISTULA and PILES treated without the use of the knife or detention from business, also all other diseases of the Rectum. Cure guaranteed. WM. READ (M. D. Harvard 1846) and ROBERT M. READ (M. D. Harvard 1876) Evans House, No. 178 Tremont Street, Boston. References given. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sunday and holidays excepted.) 1914

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations advertised as "Pennyroyal Pills." Ask your Druggist for "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH" PENNYROYAL PILLS, in red and gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name this paper. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1y46

TO THE

Prudent Housekeepers

OF MAINE.

We respectfully make our bow and request that you read the following carefully, and if you cannot turn it to your advantage at the present, store it away for future use. Every person interested in their homes and the beautifying of the same, will find facts contained in this advertisement, which it will be very hard to refute. In appreciation of the enormous patronage accorded us since we opened the branch of our business in Portland, we have been for the past six months selecting and displaying one of the finest lines in all kinds of house furnishings, not only in New England, but in the United States, and are prepared for this month to surprise the oldest buyer of

Parlor Sets, Carpets, Chamber Sets, Drapery Curtains, Hall Stands, Bookcases, Desks, Hair and other Mattresses, Spring Beds, Hanging Lamps, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Stoves and Ranges.

PARLOR SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have endeavored to place on this floor the most attractive goods, in the latest designs, at the same time having an eye to the price and the quality, and we have no hesitation in saying that we have one of

The most tastefully arranged rooms in the United States.

We have carpeted one entire side of this room with heavy velvet carpet of beautiful design with a border of same, and we can assure every reader of the FARMER, that the arrangement of this room, with its

Thirty different styles of Silk Plush, Mohair Plush, Brocatelle Suits,

is well worth a 20 mile trip to see. The other half of the floor we devote to Hair Cloth Parlor Suits. Easy Chairs, Hat Racks, Tables, etc., etc., making a show of some

70 different styles and patterns of Parlor Suits on one floor.

And we shall offer throughout the month of March in this department,

Hair Cloth Parlor Suits as low as $32.50, and from that up to $80.00.

Mohair Plush Parlor Suits, consisting of a two part back Sofa, Gents' Easy Chair, Ladies' Patent Rocker and four Parlor Chairs in Combination of colors; that is, the Sofa in crimson, the Gents' Chair in old gold, the Ladies' Rocker in blue, two small chairs in olive, and two in crimson, making a very handsome combination of colors, or we will make it in any color to suit the customer for $37.50. Another style of frame very nicely upholstered all in one color or combination of colors, for $40. Another style yet for $45, and a very handsome suit upholstered in combination of colors, of crushed plush, for $50. Then we have another grade yet in a crushed plush that we sell, full seven pieces, in one color, or combination of colors, for $60. A beautiful six piece suit in brocatelle for $78. Silk Plush Suits ranging in price all the way from $90 up to $250. An Embossed Crushed Mohair for $75, $85, $90, $98, $110, $115, $125, and up to $350. Right here we wish to say a few words about the frames of Parlor Suits. Of course every Parlor Suit has a frame, but the styles are continually changing, and the frame that was good two years ago is not nearly so handsome as the frame that has been designed and manufactured for the trade of 1887. We have bought largely of goods that have been designed and manufactured since the first of January, and any person, possessing taste in the selection of parlor goods, can see at a glance how much more stylish the lines are to-day than in those made some time ago. Our Brocatelle Suits are marvels of beauty—every line about them seems to have been made just right. There is nothing harsh, but perfect harmony seems to exist all through the make-up. As we said before, we believe that any person who wishes to buy to-day or to-morrow, or next month, or next year even, will be richly repaid by a visit to our establishment. We have quoted prices from 10 to 20 per cent. under the regular prices of these goods, as we desire to put out all the goods we possibly can in March, and we can assure that we can save you, as we say, from 10 to 20 per cent. by purchasing the goods now, or any time this month. Write for cuts, photographs, and descriptions of these goods.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

The floors are all of polished hard-wood, and we have excellent light, so that purchasers can see just what they are buying. We have nearly

$70,000 of Carpets in Stock to select from.

This in itself will give you an idea of the extent of our purchases, but you can have no conception of the bargains we can offer you until you have personally inspected our stock.

We shall cut this month All Wool Carpets of splendid grades at 52 1-2 cents per yard.

Cotton Carpets at 25 cents per yard.

Cotton and Wool Carpets from 35 to 50 cents per yard.

All Wool Extra Super Carpets at 60 cents per yard.

Best Lowell goods at 72 1-2 cents per yard.

Art Kidderminsters at 90 cents per yard.

Imperial three-ply Carpets at 87 1-2 cents per yard.

Tapestry Carpets from 52 1-2 cents to $1.00.

One lot of about 2,000 yards of Roxbury Tapestry at 72 1-2 cents per yard.

One lot of Higgins', Smith's and Stinson's 10 wire goods at 85 cents per yard.

Prime Body Brussels, 87 1-2 cents per yard, and from that up to $1.50.

One lot of Lowell Body Brussels at $1.15.

One lot of Bigelow Body Brussels at $1.15; Beatey's, Glenham and Stinson Velvets from 95 cents to $1.35. Delaware and other Wiltons from $1.65 up to $2.50, and all grades of Hemps, Coir Mattings, Napier Mattings, etc., etc.

1,000 rolls Straw Mattings, direct from China, prices from 15 cents, 18 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents and up to 75 cents.

A decided bargain in the Seamless Matting at 35 cents per yard; never knew it sold less than 60 cents.

1,000 Smyrna Rugs which we opened Tuesday morning, March 8, will be an unheard of bargain for everybody—for instance, we will sell you a bureau size for $2, twenty-six inch, $2.50, thirty inch for $3.50, four-quarter for $4.50, and sofa size for $8.00, and please set down on the tablets of your memory that these are Bromley Rugs, and as we have said before 1,000 to select from. Write for samples and prices of

CHAMBER SETS.

We have also been making great improvements in this department, having added a lot of new styles, making altogether some

125 different patterns to select from,

ranging in prices from $12.50 to $700. This will seem to people, who are not posted in our business, rather incongruous, nevertheless we have the goods to show. The $12.50 set is made for cottages, from Basswood, and is not painted, consists of the bedstead, bureau and glass, commode, two chairs and a rocker. Our next priced suit would be $15.00. This suit is similar to the last, only it is finished in imitation of walnut. Next price suit is a beautiful painted full 10 piece set, price $18.00. We also have a very fine Ash Set for this price, $18.00, and Pine, Ash, Cherry, Oak, Walnut, Birch and Mahogany Chamber Sets, from the latter price all the way up to $700, making one of the most complete and best selected lines of goods in the United States. Woven Wire Springs for this month from $2.00 upwards. Soft Top Mattresses, Excelsior Mattresses, Husk Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses. Feather Pillows, Feather Beds, Feathers by the pound at bottom prices. Write for cuts, photographs and descriptions of the above goods. We can sell you a chamber set from photograph almost as well as though you examined the stock personally.

OUR KITCHEN RANGE DEPARTMENT.

Is to-day full of the best lines of Cooking Ranges known to the trade. Our great stronghold on the opinions of all housekeepers that we have sold is the

New Tariff

—AND—

QUAKER.

These are ranges manufactured by the Taunton Iron Works, a concern established in 1847, and who have done business ever since without a break, giving more universal satisfaction in the quality of goods they manufacture than any other house we know of. The New Tariff and Quaker combine distinct improvements not found in any other range, and no person, we do not care whether he is a man worth a million, or working for a dollar a day, can afford to buy a cooking range without seeing this line and getting our prices. Beside this we have the

Groveland, First National, Atkinson, New Byron, Our Choice, Viola, Fairy, Daisy, Union, Wren, and others.

And the prices ranging all the way from $15 for a five hole range with all the ware, pipe